NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

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Smashing Success in Ohio Primaries Added to National Union Victory Roll

By Mark Meechan

Washington, D. C.—The Frazier-Lemke Bill went down to defeat (235 to 142) when the leaders of the Republican bloc joined hands with the New Deal leadership and voted for the bankers against the people.

Plenty of political pressure was brought to bear upon the weak sisters of the Lower House on both sides of the aisle, if you can believe the insistent rumors which are floating around the halls of Congress.

One thing is certain and needs no confirmation. The farmers, who have been prostrate under the burden of supplying food and fiber for clothing, ***at less than the cost of production,*** since the early '20s, can hope for no better provisions for mortgage liquidation, if the Republican and New Deal Democratic leadership can prevent it.

That much is certain. Confirming evidence of unprecedented political coercion and the browbeating of weaklings will probably be forthcoming in the next few weeks. The Frazier-Lemke battle for the floor of the House, although it lasted during only three sessions, was the bitterest in many a long year. The courageous defeated ones are determined to bring out into the air and make public all that can be conclusively proven relative to the persisting suggestions that this fight was not fairly fought.

It is a known fact that administration leaders for months have been trying (and in some cases succeeding) to get members to take their names from the petition which gave the Frazier-Lemke Bill an opportunity to be heard at all. In a government where members of Congress are elected to ***represent their people,*** the voice or the wish of a political party leader should have nothing to do with a congressman's arrival at his honest convictions regarding proposed legislation.

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Significant to every American was the repeated insistence on the part of New Deal leaders that the philosophy underlying the Frazier-Lemke bill was not the philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

That line of argument was actually proposed as a good reason why Democrats should vote against the bill. As if all that is good and constructive must come from the New Deal!

These gentlemen rode rough-shod over the fact that the legislatures of 32 states had memorialized Congress, pleading for passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill. It is not easy to get state legislatures to petition Congress on matters of fundamental legislation. It requires a conviction that their states need the benefits of a proposed law before you can get the ma-

(Continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

William Green Speaks

By Father Coughlin

DESPITE the most pernicious efforts on the part of administration leaders to enforce the gag rule, the Frazier-Lemke Bill was brought to the floor of Congress. The members of the House have simplified matters for the National Union. Those who voted for the Frazier-Lemke Bill are eligible for endorsation by the various congressional districts. Those who voted against the Frazier-Lemke Bill are ineligible, both at the forthcoming primaries and at the November election.

It is a blessing that the money changers' servants have been unveiled. It is a disaster to the laborers of America that the president of the American Federation of Labor, not through malice, but through crass ignorance, permitted himself to be used as a cat's paw in officially opposing passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

William Green as the president of The American Federation of Labor, has now proven himself opposed also to restoring to Congress the issuance and regulation of money, indicating, by his recent statement, that this sovereign function should be performed by the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank, which has been protected, sustained, defended and enriched by the New Deal administration.

Does Mr. Green forget that this same New Deal administration opposed the McCarran Amendment and upheld slave wages for WPA workers?

Does Mr. Green's memory fail him in matters relative to a borrowing of $35-billion manufactured dollars, which labor will be forced to return through the agency of hours of toil?

Does Mr. Green take pride in the fact that through his voice he has misrepresented labor as being hostile to agriculture?

Does Mr. Green think that the laborer can survive without the purchasing market of agriculture?

(Continued on page 10)

AN AFFIDAVIT

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, E. H. Everson and Edward E. Kennedy, respectively President and Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, with headquarters at Kankakee, Illinois, do hereby make affidavit that:

During the month of February, 1935, or thereabouts, the two of us, together with the Hon. Charles V. Truax, Congressman-at-Large from the State of Ohio (since deceased) called upon Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, at his office, Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., to discuss with him the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill, H.R.2066, then pending in Congress, and

That after some general discussion in which all of us participated, concerning the common interest of Organized Labor and Organized Farmers, and the benefits to Agriculture and indirectly to Labor by the enactment into law of the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill, Mr. Green stated in substance:

"Well now, gentlemen, I have the Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill before me on my desk. I have read the bill and I favor its passage. The American Federation of Labor will support you in securing its passage. I will call the friends of the Labor movement on the Hill and let them know that we are for this bill," and

That with this, each of us thanked Mr. Green for his co-operation and the conference then ended, and that the above is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to by E. H. Everson and Edward E. Kennedy before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Kankakee, Illinois, on May 14th, 1936.

(SEAL)
Mary C. Puncke,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Jan. 4, 1937.)

E. H. Everson,
National President.
Edward E. Kennedy,
National Secretary.

Capture Seats in 13 Out of 18 Districts

Endorsed Candidates Defeat Party Machines in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus

Cleveland, Ohio.—(By staff correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—Smashing out decisive victories in thirteen out of the eighteen congressional districts in which it had made endorsations, the Ohio state organization of the National Union for Social Justice more than fulfilled the predictions of its national president, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, at the Cleveland mass meeting two days previously.

The overwhelming 2-to-1 triumph of Congressman Martin L. Sweeney over the Cuyahoga county Democratic machine, and the retirement to private life of two reactionary Congressmen, Warren J. Duffy, of Toledo, and William L. Fiesinger of Sandusky, Democrats, by the nomination of the National Union's endorsees opposing them, shocked officialdom at Washington, D. C., and created apprehension in the hearts of the money changers' servants in Congress.

Both Candidates N.U.S.J.

In two of Ohio's congressional districts, the National Union attained the enviable position frequently enjoyed by the tories in past elections, of nominating both the Republican and the Democratic candidates for Congress, making certain that one of its endorsees from each of the two districts will occupy seats in Congress.

In one of these districts, the Ninth Congressional District, at Toledo, members of the National Union not only defeated Congressman Warren J. Duffy—who had assisted in bringing the pernicious Smith Bill to a vote in the House—by nominating John F. Hunter on the Democratic ticket, but they also nominated Raymond Hildebrand of the same city as the Republican nominee.

Cleveland matched Toledo in this regard by nominating both Robert C. Crosser, Democrat, and Harry G. Gahn, Republican, in the 21st Congressional District.

Another conservative incumbent Congressman, Democratic Dow Harter, of Akron, missed defeat at the hands of the National Union's endorsee, Daniel E. Falkner, in the Democratic primary by the narrowest of margins, some 600 votes, and an official count may be necessary to determine the results. The un-

(Continued on page 9)

War Causes Breed in League's Delays

Geneva Club Answers Italian Victory With Characteristic and Perilous Inaction

By Justin Soval

Washington, D. C.—The Italian victory in Ethiopia, far from clarifying the complex international tangle, simply adds to its complexity. To smoldering possible causes of war it adds new and perhaps graver hazards for every nation of Europe.

Italy, long stamped the aggressor, has changed her role. To attain the aims to which the League powers have repeatedly given expression, through condemnation and sanctions, the League powers must now become the aggressors against Italy.

With this declaration of victory and Fascistic dominion over Ethiopia, Premier Mussolini, for the first time in many months, has assumed a passive role. He has served notice on the powers of the world that Italy intends to rest on her accomplishment in Africa. He made that notice more direct and telling when he instructed Baron Pompeo Aloisi to withdraw from the session of the League Council in Geneva.

Walks Out at Geneva

Ostensibly, that move was a protest against the recognition by the Council of the Ethiopian delegate and against the determination of League powers to continue sanctions against Italy.

Il Duce's real interest, however, was undoubtedly to make it clear to the nations of the world that an effective drive to deprive Italy of her conquest would unmistakably resolve itself into one inevitable conclusion—war.

In the face of that bristling challenge, the council of the League resorted to its last (and now characteristic) form of strategy—delay. Its members need more time to study and deliberate upon the grave situation created by the Italian victory in Ethiopia and the decision to annex it as part of the new Roman empire. Therefore, it will delay further deliberations until June 15th.

Delay Aggravates Crisis

Perhaps the sage leaders of the world's guardians of peace see some gleam of hope in delay. Perhaps things will so shape themselves in the intervening weeks that Mussolini will decide to soften his insistence that Ethiopia is now Italian soil. Perhaps some inspiration will come to British and French statesmen that will enable them to forsake their differences and their fears. Perhaps by June 15th these dominating members of the League will find themselves able to agree on a clear-cut and truly effective challenge to Italy's accomplished victory.

The world, however, can only judge that, as the policy of delay has consistently made world problems more difficult in the past, the council of the League will convene in the middle of June to find the grave situation graver and the possibility of a peaceful solution of the difficulties between Italy and the League more remote than ever before.

In spite of the past inconsistencies of policy, in spite of its record of condoning armed aggression in one part of the world and punishing it in another part, in spite of its complete collapse in the face of spirited and uncompromising defiance, there are still millions of people, there are still entire nations that hope for a solution of the world's problems from the League of Nations.

Gesturing and "face saving" delays, if they have no clearly defined purpose, are not only hypocritical—under the tension of the hostilities and cross-purposes that are incubating in Europe today, they are actual barriers to more constructive, more hopeful planning for world peace.

League Should Act

The League of Nations owes it to the nations of the world to take immediate and decisive action in the great cause of world peace or to immediately dissolve itself, so that a new, saner alliance or series of alliances may take up the world's paramount problem with a spirit more closely allied to justice and unselfishness.

Continued delays, while the League is astride the fence of its own covenant, can only increase the prestige of those who defy the obvious mandate of the world's peoples that peace be preserved at any cost.

Germany, Japan, Soviet Russia and other dictator-ridden states, have clearly defined and insistently growing policies of expansion and aggression. They have taken Italy's success in defying the League of Nations as an example to be followed. One or the other or all three nations are only waiting for the opportune moment to become aggressors and disturbers of the peace of the world. As the months go by, the temptation and the opportunity grow. Secret alliances against the welfare of every self-contained and peaceful nation are being perfected.

The barriers to aggression, the very machinery for peace loving peoples to express their abhorrence of wars that make dictators and dictators that make wars are breaking down.

The League of Nations is frittering away months that should be used to prevent the worldwide cataclysm that the events of every succeeding week make more threatening.

THIS WEEK IN THE WORLD

Ireland

Dublin, Ireland — American patrons of the Irish Hospital Sweepstakes are responsible for sending nearly $20-million annually to the promoters in the hope of being one of the very few who receive the windfall of winnings. Recent figures indicate that practically half of the five million tickets sold for the spring, summer and fall drawings are purchased in the vicinity of New York City and throughout Pennsylvania.

Two years ago the British government forbade the sale or advertising of lottery tickets, which forced the promoters to concentrate on the American market. The United States government is supposed to prohibit the sale or advertising of lottery tickets, but evidently John Bull's law commands more respect. As a result of the support received here, the promoters converted the recent drawing into an American scene. There were American eagles, the seals of no less than 18 of the states, background of New York's skyline, and the models who drew the prizes were costumed in red, white and blue.

The promoters take great pains to explain how meticulously the drawings are conducted, the honest efforts made to thoroughly mix the coupons, but they closely guard the system whereby such enormous numbers of tickets are disposed of here, how the ticket money is relayed to home-office, and how the counterfoils are returned to the purchasers. The counterfoils are the official receipts that the coupons have been entered at the home office for the grand drawing.

More amazing is the fact that since 1930 about $252-million has been received. From this staggering figure approximately $46-million has been paid to Irish hospitals and $152-million has been paid in prize money. This leaves $52-million for promoters, or better than $10-million a year!

Even though taxes and expenses must be deducted from this total, it is still a neat yearly income. No doubt the golden flow for the promoters will increase rather than diminish, because "hope springs eternal in the human breast" and everybody who lays out $2.50 for a ticket confidently believes that he may be the winner. It is another illustration of Barnum's observation after a lifetime of showmanship—"There is a sucker born every minute."

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Russia

Moscow, Russia—In order to attain their frankly stated objective, namely, increasing the population in the Soviet Union, the Russians plan to penalize divorce by taxation, the rate to be doubled for each divorce after the first and to penalize likewise bachelors and childless couples, as well as reward parents of large families. An outline of the plan was prepared by Aaron Soltz, in the trade union organ, Trud. Soltz is a member of the Commission for Framing Laws and has been characterized as the "moralist of the Soviet Union." Doubtless, he recognizes the widespread evils of the divorce situation and in the light of cold-blooded efficiency, he sees that it must be curbed.

Sales of Russian books, newspapers and periodicals abroad last year totaled $380,000, against $350,000 in 1934, according to the official Soviet News Service. These figures do not cover sales of publications in languages other than Russian. The Soviet publishers' best customers in 1935 were the United States, France, Spain, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Great Britain. Note the communistic concentration on the democratic forms of government. They made scant headway in Italy under Mussolini and in Germany under Hitler! Note also that more publications were sold in the United States than elsewhere. America is the prize they seek to convert.

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Egypt

Cairo, Egypt—The recent death of King Fuad I prepared the way for the triumphant sweep into power of the Wafd (Nationalist) party, which represents 90 per cent of the population. With the formation of the all-Wafd cabinet headed by Mustafa Nahas Pasha, its president and premier, the internal friction which has characterized Egypt during the last six years appears to be ended.

In 1930, King Fuad, through his Premier Sidky Pasha, set up a new constitution which gave the king full power although a parliament was functioning without positive legislative powers. When the iron rule of the premier ended in 1933, the 1930 constitution was dissolved and the Nationalist party gradually came into power. Their power was officially recognized following the riots of last November when all the political parties were merged. This was strengthened by the illness of King Fuad, who was unable to assume the degree of dictatorship he aspired to wield.

It has been generally recognized that the British, through their High Commissioner, Sir Miles Lampson, have been unable to execute their desired program due to interference from the late king. However, with the newly formed government, a board of thirteen has been appointed with Mustafa Nahas as chairman, to enter into an Anglo-Egyptian alliance. They seek independence from London. The population desires this independence led on by student agitators, who are enthusiastic Wafdists. Their impetuosity was instrumental in causing last fall's rioting. The late king was pro-Italian, which naturally strained British relations; and the Italo-Ethiopian war further complicated matters, due to the fact that Egypt is regarded with the Suez canal, as the "life line of the British Empire."

On the other hand, King Farouk, the new ruler, is inexperienced. He will not commence his actual reign for almost a year, and even then, he will be obliged to depend upon the older politicians for guidance.

In all probability King Farouk will be greatly influenced by Mustafa Nahas, inasmuch as the latter is now virtual dictator over the cabinet, which directs the internal life of the Egyptians as well as their foreign deliberations.

The cabinet portfolios are finance, foreign affairs, agriculture, education, religion, communications, public works, commerce and industry, war and justice. The official program of the Wafdist government is to be announced shortly to the parliament. While this official announcement will serve as a key to future policies and act as a gauge to determine just how strong the government is, the real test will come when the pressures of reality in the economic and political fields assert themselves and the present regime stands revealed in action.

Labor Is Used to Beat Relief For Farmers

House Leader Leaves Chair to Read Green Letter Against Frazier-Lemke Bill

By Staff Correspondent

Washington, D. C.—Evidence that the New Deal was terribly in earnest about defeating the Frazier-Lemke Bill, is found in the most unusual decision of Speaker Joseph W. Byrns to take the floor.

It would have been astounding enough had he taken the floor to express his own carefully prepared comments against the bill—but he did not do so. The official who presides over the House of Representatives permitted himself to become the highly-polished mouthpiece for the so-called leader of organized labor. It was an effort to make it look to the public that laboring men—among them 14 million unemployed, largely because the farmer's purchasing power has been reduced to the lowest ebb of all time—were opposed to this legislation in behalf of the debt-bedevilled farmers.

Spokesman for Green

Speaker Byrns spoke for Billy Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He read the following letter, which, it is alleged, was hastily prepared the morning of the last day of the Frazier-Lemke debate, *expressly* to defeat the bill.

Here's the letter:

"American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1936.

"Hon. Joseph W. Byrnes,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Congressman:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which is now meeting here in Washington, gave special consideration to the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Act. The council is in thorough accord with all practical legislation which has been advanced for the purpose of relieving the economic situation existing among the farmers of the Nation. We wish to see them helped and assisted by the Federal Government. This fact was demonstrated when labor gave united support to the enactment of the processing tax which was embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, however, is opposed to the Frazier-Lemke Act, largely because of the inflation feature of this proposed legislation.

"Labor knows and understands that the proposal to print and circulate billions of currency as proposed in the Frazier-Lemke Act will very vitally affect the economic well-being and status of labor. We know quite well that when inflation of the kind and character embodied in the Frazier-Lemke Act is adopted commodity prices rise but wages stand still. We cannot subscribe to this sort of economic philosophy. Labor would suffer reduction in living standards, reduced buying power, and the problem of unemployment would become more acute. There are other features of the bill which are highly objectionable.

"For this reason we call upon our friends in Congress to vote against the enactment of this legislation. We are confident that the best interests of the wage earners of the Nation would suffer very greatly if by any chance the Frazier-Lemke bill would be enacted into law.

"We sincerely hope and trust that the Frazier-Lemke Act will be de-

(Continued on page 10)

How Representatives Voted on the Frazier-Lemke Bill

The final vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill was as follows:

FOR PASSAGE—142

Democrats—105

Ashbrook, Ohio	Fletcher, Ohio	Fletcher, Ohio	Richards, S. C.
Ayers, Mont.	Ford, Miss.	McClellan, Ark.	Rogers, Okla.
Berlin, Pa.	Fulmer, S. C.	McFarlane, Texas	Romjue, Mo.
Binderup, Neb.	Gambrill, Md.	McGehee, Miss.	Ryan, Minn.
Blanton, Texas	Gasque, S. C.	McGrath, Calif.	Sadowski, Mich.
Cannon, Mo.	Gassaway, Okla.	McGroarty, Calif.	Sanders, Texas
Cannon, Wis.	Goldsea, Pa.	Mahon, Texas	Schulte, Ind.
Carpenter, Kan.	Gillette, Iowa	Martin, Colo.	Scott, Calif.
Cartwright, Okla.	Goldsborough, Md.	Massingale, Okla.	Scrugham, Nev.
Clark, Idaho	Gray, Ind.	Meeks, Ill.	Secrest, Ohio
Colmer, Miss.	Gray, Pa.	Miller, Ark.	Shannon, Mo.
Connery, Mass.	Greenway, Ariz.	Mitchell, Tenn.	Smith, Wash.
Cravens, Ark.	Griswold, Ind.	Monaghan, Mont.	Spence, Ky.
Crosby, Pa.	Haines, Pa.	Moritz, Pa.	Stack, Pa.
Crosser, Ohio	Hildebrandt, S. D.	Murdock, Utah	Stubbs, Calif.
Cummings, Col.	Knute Hill, Wash.	Nelson, Mo.	Sweeney, Ohio
Daly, Pa.	Samuel B. Hill, Wash.	Nichols, Okla.	Tolan, Calif.
Dies, Texas	Hoeppel, Calif.	O'Malley, Wis.	Turner, Tenn.
Disney, Okla.	Hook, Mich.	Patman, Texas	Wallgren, Wash.
Dorsey, Pa.	Houston, Kan.	Patterson, Kan.	Wearin, Iowa
Duncan, Mo.	Imhoff, Ohio	Patton, Texas	Werner, S. D.
Dunn, Miss.	Jacobsen, Iowa	Pearson, Tenn.	White, Idaho
Dunn, Pa.	Johnson, Okla.	Peterson, Fla.	Wood, Mo.
Eckert, Pa.	Keller, Ill.	Pierce, Ore.	Young, Ohio
Eicher, Iowa	Kniffin, Ohio	Quinn, Pa.	Zimmerman, Mo.
Ellenbogen, Pa.	Lee, Okla.	Randolph, W. Va.	
Farley, Ind.		Rankin, Miss.	

Republicans—27

Andresen, Minn.	Engel, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Pittinger, Minn.
Blackney, Mich.	Englebright, Calif.	Knutson, Minn.	Stefan, Neb.
Burdick, N. D.	Fenerty, Pa.	Lambertson, Kan.	Thurston, Iowa
Carlson, Kan.	Focht, Pa.	Lemke, N. D.	Turpin, Pa.
Christianson, Minn.	Gearhart, Calif.	Main, Mich.	Wolcott, Mich.
Collins, Calif.	Gilchrist, Iowa	Marcantonio, N. Y.	Woodruff, Mich.
Crawford, Mich.	Guyer, Kan.	Mott, Ore.	

Progressives—7

Amlie, Wis.	Gehrmann, Wis.	Sauthoff, Wis.	Withrow, Wis.
Boileau, Wis.	Hull, Wis.	Schneider, Wis.	

Farmer-Labor—3

Buckler, Minn.	Kvale, Minn.	Lundeen, Minn.

AGAINST PASSAGE—235

Democrats—173

Adair, Ill.	Deen, Ga.	Kloeb, Ohio	Ramsay, W. Va.
Bankhead, Ala.	Delaney, N. Y.	Kocialkowski, Ill.	Rampseck, Ga.
Barden, N. C.	Dickstein, N. Y.	Kopplemann, Conn.	Rayburn, Texas
Barry, N. Y.	Dingell, Mich.	Kramer, Calif.	Reilly, Wis.
Beam, Ill.	Dobbins, Ill.	Lambreth, N. C.	Richardson, Pa.
Beiter, N. Y.	Dockweiler, Calif.	Lanham, Texas	Robertson, Va.
Bierman, Iowa	Doughton, N. C.	Lea, Calif.	Robinson, Utah
Bland, Va.	Doxey, Miss.	Lesinski, Mich.	Rogers, N. H.
Bloom, N. Y.	Drewry, Va.	Lewis, Col.	Russell, Mass.
Boehne, Ind.	Driscoll, Pa.	Lewis, Md.	Sabath, Ill.
Boland, Pa.	Driver, Ark.	Lucas, Ill.	Sandlin, La.
Boylan, N. Y.	Duffy, N. Y.	Ludlow, Ind.	Schaefer, Ill.
Boykin, Ala.	Evans, N. Y.	McAndrews, Ill.	Schuetz, Ill.
Brooks, Pa.	Faddis, Pa.	McCormack, Mass.	Shanley, Conn.
Brown, Ga.	Fiesinger, Ohio	McKeough, Ill.	Sirovich, N. Y.
Brown, Mich.	Fitzpatrick, N. Y.	McLaughlin, Neb.	Sisson, N. Y.
Buchanan, Texas	Flannagan, Va.	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Conn.
Buck, Calif.	Ford, Calif.	McReynolds, Tenn.	Smith, Va.
Buckley, N. Y.	Frey, Pa.	McSwain, S. C.	Snyder, Pa.
Burch, Va.	Fuller, Ark.	Mason, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Byrns, Tenn.	Gavagan, N. Y.	Maverick, Texas	South, Texas
Carmichael, Ala.	Gingery, Pa.	May, Ky.	Starnes, Ala.
Casey, Mass.	Granfield, Mass.	Mead, N. Y.	Sumners, Texas
Castellow, Ga.	Greenwood, Ind.	Merritt, N. Y.	Sutphin, N. J.
Celler, N. Y.	Greever, Wyo.	Mitchell, Ill.	Tarver, Ga.
Chandler, Tenn.	Gregory, Ky.	Montague, Va.	Taylor, S. C.
Chapman, Ky.	Hamlin, Me.	Moran, Me.	Terry, Ark.
Clark, N. C.	Hancock, N. C.	Norton, N. J.	Thom, Ohio
Cochran, Mo.	Hart, N. J.	O'Brien, Ill.	Thomason, Texas
Citron, Conn.	Healey, Mass.	O'Connell, R. I.	Thompson, Ill.
Coffee, Neb.	Hennings, Mo.	O'Connor, N. Y.	Tonry, N. Y.
Colden, Calif.	Higgins, Mass.	O'Day, N. Y.	Umstead, N. C.
Cole, Md.	Hill, Ala.	O'Leary, N. Y.	Vinson, Ga.
Cooley, N. C.	Hobbs, Ala.	Oliver, Ala.	Vinson, Ky.
Cooper, Tenn.	Huddleston, Ala.	O'Neal, Ky.	Walter, Pa.
Corning, N. Y.	Johnson, Texas	Owen, Ga.	Warren, N. C.
Costello, Calif.	Johnson, W. Va.	Palmisano, Md.	Weaver, N. C.
Cox, Ga.	Jones, Texas	Parks, Ark.	Welchel, Ga.
Creal, Ky.	Kelly, Ill.	Peterson, Ga.	Whittington, Miss.
Cross, Texas	Kennedy, Md.	Pettengill, Ind.	Wilcox, Fla.
Crowe, Ind.	Kennedy, N. Y.	Peyser, N. Y.	Williams, Mo.
Cullen, N. Y.	Kenney, N. J.	Pfeifer, N. Y.	Wilson, La.
Curley, N. Y.	Kleberg, Texas	Rabaut, Mich.	Woodrum, Va.
Darden, Va.			

Republicans—62

Allen, Ill.	Eaton, N. J.	Maas, Minn.	Short, Mo.
Andrews, N. Y.	Ekwall, Ore.	Mapes, Mich.	Snell, N. Y.
Arends, Ill.	Fish, N. Y.	Martin, Mass.	Stewart, Del.
Bacon, N. Y.	Gifford, Mass.	Merritt, Conn.	Taber, N. Y.
Brewster, Me.	Gwynne, Iowa	Michener, Mich.	Taylor, Tenn.
Burnham, Calif.	Halleck, Ind.	Mallard, N. Y.	Tinkham, Mass.
Carter, Calif.	Hancock, N. Y.	Plumley, Vt.	Tobey, N. H.
Church, Ill.	Hess, Ohio	Powers, N. J.	Treadway, Mass.
Cole, N. Y.	Higgins, Conn.	Ransley, Pa.	Wadsworth, N. Y.
Cooper, Ohio	Hollister, Ohio	Reed, Ill.	Wigglesworth, Mass.
Crowther, N. Y.	Holmes, Mass.	Reed, N. Y.	
Culkin, N. Y.	Kahn, Calif.	Rich, Pa.	Wilson, Pa.
Darrow, Pa.	Kinzer, Pa.	Risk, R. I.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Dirksen, Ill.	Lord, N. Y.	Robsion, Ky.	Wolverton, N. J.
Ditter, Pa.	McLean, N. J.	Rogers, Mass.	
Dondero, Mich.	McLeod, Mich.	Seger, N. J.	

Pairs—20

Jenckes (D., Ind.) for, and Bell (D., Mo.) against. Green (D., Fla.) for, and Bacharach (R., N. J.) against. Ferguson (D., Okla.) for, and Cavicchia (R., N. J.) against. Hope (R., Kan.) for, and Kerr (D., N. C.) against. Marshall (R., Ohio) for, and Steagall (D., Ala.) against. Larrabee (D., Ind.) for, and Lehlbach (R., N. J.) against. Zioncheck (D., Wash.) for, and Harlan (D., Ohio) against. Doutrich (R., Pa.) for, and Sullivan (D., N. Y.) against. Dietrich (D., Pa.) for, and Dear (D., La.) against. Taylor (D., Col.) for, and Andrew (R., Mass.) against.

EYES *and* EARS

Continued from Page 1

jority of the two Houses of Legislatures to unite in the interest of national legislation.

Thirty-two states wanted the Frazier-Lemke Bill—but the New Deal did not want it and to defeat it they brought in the irrelevant argument that it was sponsored by two nominal Republicans.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney, a city Congressman, "without a cow in his district," gave the perfect answer to that argument.

Mr. Sweeney's statement is particularly important because, while he is a Democrat, he is one of the outstanding congressional champions of the rights of all the people and is, in addition to that, a keen student of political trends.

He served a warning on the New Deal and suggested that it might not be political good sense to kick their "friends in need" around the legislative chambers. He insinuated the advice that those who were powerful for the New Deal in 1932 might be equally powerful against the New Deal in 1936 and thereafter.

One paragraph from his speech is particularly well laden with work-a-day wisdom. He said:

"Great groups of voters are organizing now that have their grass roots in the people and not in Wall Street. They are determined to drive the money changers from the temple and are demonstrating their strength at the polls, and let me say to my colleagues on the majority side of the House, do not give me the argument that I cannot get the support of my County Democratic organization if I vote for a liberal measure that is sponsored by a Republican. What an asinine argument that is! I would not care if it was sponsored by the most reactionary Republican if that could be possible; but this measure is sponsored by a Progressive Republican, a Roosevelt Republican, by WILLIAM LEMKE, except for whom Mr. Roosevelt could not have been elected President. It took more than Democratic votes to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. The influence of WILLIAM LEMKE and the farmers of this Nation helped to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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Let us leave the Frazier-Lemke Bill to gather new momentum. There will be new installments of the story of its death and resurrection.

Let us close this installment with a short, snappy, comic touch.

Congressman Fiesinger of Ohio had been "blowing hot and cold" on Frazier-Lemke, but he never signed the petition. Evidently he finally made up his mind, for on Tuesday, May 12th, he spoke against the bill. Among other things, he said the following:

"Mr. Chairman, the discharge rule on the pending bill has caused me a great deal of trouble, because as a result of my refusing to sign the discharge petition I had opposition in the primary and the people in my district are voting on my case today. I have been out in my district for the last two weeks, and I have told the people that I was going to vote against this iniquitous bill. So they know where I stand. I would like to let the Members know where we stand as a Democratic Party if we pass this piece of legislation."

At the very moment the Congressman was making his speech, the voters back in the thirteenth Ohio district were voting him out of office.

Thus ever the fate of politicians who defy the people beyond endurance!

Social Justice
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

FOR a campaign of education between now and the November elections, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, made a nationwide appeal on May 11, in a radio address publicly heralded as "approved by the White House."

For such a campaign of education, SOCIAL JUSTICE was born. Such education SOCIAL JUSTICE is now imparting to uncounted myriads of readers through editions of over three-quarters of a million copies every week.

Does the Secretary of Commerce imply that the administration now proposes to adopt an educational policy hitherto the exclusive objective of the National Union for Social Justice?

"It should be the endeavor of all," says the Secretary, "to see that the economic and social issues involved are presented fairly and thoroughly to the American people."

Does the administration really want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as presented every week by SOCIAL JUSTICE with a fullness, a frankness, and a fearlessness hard to parallel?

Shall people be given, for instance, all the facts about who are the genuine champions of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and who are the servants of the money-changers, in our national assembly?

Sixteen Points: Forthright and Specific

"If there is disagreement as to specific policies and procedures, the criticism should be forthright and specific."

To this request of the Secretary, we hasten wholeheartedly to accede. With most of the shallow issues now crystallizing for the sham-battles of the campaign, we have repeatedly proclaimed our detailed disagreement. Through the smoke-screen deliberately created to befog and befuddle the electors, we have pushed the paramount issues of the living wage and public money-control.

And after the most complete and exhaustive survey of all the critics of both the major political parties, we still seek in vain for anything half so "*forthright and specific*" as the militant program of our National Union and its inescapable "Sixteen Points."

As an introductory course in this campaign of education, public opinion could be brilliantly illumined by an uncompromising contrast between the promises of the New Deal and its record of performance up to date. Why do the money-changers, for instance, whom the inaugural address so defiantly threatened with expulsion, seem today more securely ensconced in the Temple than ever before?

Why was monetary reform mysteriously sidetracked for fantastic experiments, like the successors of the NRA and AAA, hard to distinguish from communistic regimentation? Why has official pressure so effectively opposed financial relief to the farmer through the Frazier-Lemke Bill?

Facts for Farmer and Unemployed

Though the Secretary of the Treasury possesses autocratic control over a two-billion-dollar stabilization fund, why does the foreigner's ounce of gold still command so much less purchasing power in American currency than in the currencies of other raw-material lands—so much less, in fact, that the American farmer cannot sell at a reasonable profit in the competitive markets of the world?

Though the administration has expended over twenty billions, and supplied several hundred thousand office-seekers with federal jobs, and piled up a public debt that may soon pass the $35-billion mark, why has practically no reduction whatever been accomplished in the nation's army of 11 million unemployed?

Or if it be urged that business has already begun to boom among the more gigantic corporations, and if, for certain concerns like General Motors, balance sheets show fabulous profits not far below the bumper years just prior to the depression, where is the evidence that the average worker is not still the "forgotten man" when these profits come to be divided?

But look where you will, amid all the problems still unsolved by the administration—whether it be the farmer's plight, or the living-wage still afar off, or general recovery so hopelessly deferred, or credit-money available in abundance for privileged corporations though arbitrarily denied to the small producer—it requires no uncanny insight to discern that the root of all our woes lies embedded in the private control of the nation's money-supply.

Found: An Incomparable Text-Book

Here, as in all other fields of educational endeavor, sound pedagogy prescribes the need of a simple and easily intelligible text-book of social instruction. Fortunately, for adepts no less than for neophytes in economics, a scientific masterpiece lies ready at hand: Father Coughlin's "Money—Questions and Answers."

If ours were the ideal commonwealth of which the great Plato dreamed, wherein kings were all philosophers, and all philosophers were kings, this little treatise would speedily become the universal handbook in this educational campaign.

Only too truly have we been called a nation of "economic illiterates"—not because we lack the brain-power, not because the subject-matter baffles ordinary comprehension, but solely because an international conspiracy has successfully made the subject of money taboo.

Round every phase of money has been thrown an impenetrable fog of mystification. In polite circles, social ostracism may speedily overtake the foolhardy adventurer daring to broach the topic at all. College text-books superciliously ignore sound money as beneath the notice of the scientific mind. From the press, always so sanctimoniously pretending itself "free," money is barred by an ironclad embargo, maintained by large-space advertisers beholden to the banks.

And in public discussion, politicians seek to veil their abysmal ignorance by universally resorting to the fallacy of the "question-begging epithet"—substituting derisive and contemptuous terms, like "printing-press money" and the "rubber" or "boloney" dollar, for the facts and principles of logical demonstration.

Facing the Sophistical Foe

When the National Union proposes that Congress should recover its Constitutional power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," the average citizen must be instructed to meet, for instance, the objection that congressional money would infallibly mean money-control by politicians. A few simple principles will vindicate the wisdom of our proposal.

We propose that Congress exercise its constitutional power over money through a Government Money Board, a body that can be made no less exalted in dignity and prestige, no less aloof from all pressure, political or financial, than that most august of all human tribunals, the Supreme Court of the United States.

For this distinguished Money Board, Congress would choose nine men whom the people would know, whom the people could trust, whom the people could watch, and whom the people could call to account!

How long could a venal politician survive upon a Board whereon was focused the blaze of such pitiless publicity and the unremitting surveillance of a many-millioned nation's ever unsleeping eye?

Progressive educators, the country over, have acclaimed the Crusade for Social Justice successfully inaugurated at Marygrove College, Detroit, and rapidly spreading to other higher institutions. In public discussions extending over the past fortnight, 133 students at Marygrove, speaking thirteen different languages, have presented forensic proof that the American college, if it is not to betray the rising generation, must make Social Justice the dominant objective of Liberal Arts Education.

"Philosophy, Faith and Forensics"—all the incomparable resources of the higher Humanistic tradition—were militantly marshalled round such timely topics as: "What is Social Justice?"—"The Divine Right to a Living Wage"—"Pius XI and the International Financier"—"How the Money-Changer caused the Depression"—"Quantity-Control of Money, the Secret of World-Control"—"How the International Banker controls the Quantity of Coin, Currency, and Checks in Circulation"—"Where the Federal Reserve Board fails today"—"How Congress should recover its Constitutional Power of Money-Control."

A happy augury indeed, for universal education in Social Justice, when the leaders of tomorrow, thus trained in philosophic thought and its forceful expression, advance to the firing-line with constructive programs for surpassing the administration's alleged ideal of criticism both "forthright and specific"!

Back to Old Habits With NRA Discarded

Child Labor, Low Pay, Long Hours Resumed by Industry, Survey Discloses

By the Labor Editor

Washington, D. C.—Six months have passed since the supreme court tossed into the discard the NRA attempt at legislation.

Between September and December, 3,507 contracting firms which supply the government with materials and services were investigated as to their maintenance of the old NRA schedules of hours and wages.

The result of this inquiry has been disclosed by the Hon. Frank Healy, chief of the government's contract division, testifying before the House sub-committee of the judiciary.

Healy's testimony reveals that practically 52 per cent—or 1,821 of the 3,507 contracting firms—have maintained wages and 1,448 firms have not maintained their wages and hour schedules. There are 147 other firms who refuse to give our government any data concerning hours, wages and children employed in their industry.

One-third Under $10

The study of 1,515,000 employees, working for 3,500 contractors and covering 350 industries, shows that approximately one-third of all the workers investigated were receiving less than $10 a week.

In general it must be remembered that the average NRA hours were designed to establish a 40-hour week in industry and that minimum wages of 25 cents an hour were to be enforced under the National Industrial Recovery Administration. In other words, it was the desire of the Congress of the United States, supported by the rank and file of the people, to establish by law a minimum wage of $10 a week with 40 hours of labor at 25 cents an hour!

Unsupervised work of the sweatshop was outlawed and the employing of children in industrial plants was prohibited. However, as soon as the prohibitions on child labor were removed the industrialist was quick once more to replace adults with little children in industry.

Government Must Act

The strong arm of the government must intervene here, for industry left to itself will always buy labor at the market, which means that industry will pay just as little as it is required to pay, whether that means long hours or low rates of pay or even the induction of children into industry to cheapen the cost of goods.

Granted that this is so, that industry may be proven to have lapsed back from the standards of the codes into the old standards of starvation wages the question arises: "What can be done under the American conception of government?"

The sponsors for the National Industrial Recovery Act attempted in one basic legislative measure to restore prosperity and reconstruct the economic security of this nation. The Act was entitled, *"An Act to encourage national recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes."* It was one of the first acts of the Roosevelt administration approved on June 13, 1933.

On May 27, 1935, the supreme court in declaring it unconstitutional declared that Congress cannot give to the president or to private persons a power, which Justice Cardoza called "a roving commission," to make laws in the form of codes for the regulation of industry.

Court Defines Powers

The supreme court laid down the theory that Congress must specify standards and list subjectives and provide a definite range of action within specific limitations. But even if Congress does these things, if it sets up the standards of wages and hours of labor—if it prohibits child labor, for example—it cannot apply these standards or prohibitions to those engaged in interstate industry.

The court defined interstate industry as "any industry not directly affecting the current or flow of interstate commerce and those specifically included as interstate"; meaning, agriculture and manufacturing.

Following this decision important secession of all code enforcements was announced by Donald Richberg, of the National Industrial Recovery board. Mr. Richberg appealed to employers not to scrap the achievements in the fields of fair practice and labor relations, which had flowed from the Recovery Act. In response to this appeal on June 6th, 200 steel executives from all parts of the country representing over 90 per cent of the industries' output capacity, pledged themselves at a meeting in New York City to maintain the rates of pay, maximum hours of labor, and standards of fair competition established under the defunct NRA codes.

Discard All Benefits

The fact remained that no sooner was the Act declared unconstitutional than the whole foundation of regulation in industry crumbled.

Between May 27, 1934, and September, 1935, one-third of the industrial workers of the country and nearly 50 per cent of the industries, had lapsed back into their old habits of long hours and starvation wages.

Again the question is asked: "What can be done under our form of government to secure the ends attempted under the National Industrial Recovery Act in a legal and constitutional manner? The answer is not easy, but it is to be found in a close study of the court's decision, in the re-drafting of the legislation in conformity with that decision and in a re-study of the powers actually granted Congress by the founding Fathers under the Constitution.

The NRA was wrong in its delegation of power which should be exercised by Congress, to the president and to private individuals themselves.

It is not an academic question but rather a most definite and practical question to ask day after day—where does the legislative power in America reside? The answer is found clearly set forth in the Constitution: *"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."*

This simple language in the Constitution does not take a lawyer to interpret, it is written in the people's language. It means that if the United States government desires to regulate maximum hours and minimum wages and fair codes of competition there is only one power in the whole nation that can regulate them—that is the Congress of the United States.

Grant of Power Excessive

What happened under NRA? Congress, in the language of Justice Cardoza, granted "a roving commission" to the president and to private individuals to make the laws of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt, as an individual citizen, could read the Constitution with the same perception as any other citizen in America, but beyond his ordinary power to read he was schooled at Harvard in law and it must be presumed that sometime in his literary or law courses he must have come upon that provision that immediately follows the preamble, that is known as Article I, Section 1—*"all legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress."* But the president had surrounded himself with the largest staff of legal lights ever gracing a federal administration. The Frankfurter boys were there in squad formation. Certainly Harvard could have been relied upon as far as Article I, clause 1 of the Constitution!

But what did the administration do? It drafted the National Industrial Recovery Act and passed along the legislative power out of the hands of Congress and into the hands of the executive branch of the government.

Can government regulate hours and wages in industry? The supreme court outlines a way to do it. It says that Congress must assume its constitutional duty and draft the laws itself, setting up at least the limits within which some discretion may be given the administrative arm of the government in its enforcement.

The supreme court, however, limits the regulation of industry to interstate commerce. Again the burden for this type of decision must rest squarely upon the administrative arm of the government, which in the case of this administration drafts the laws which Congress is called upon to pass.

General Welfare Clause

John Marshall, the celebrated Virginian was not a member of the convention that drafted the federal Constitution, but at the time of its adoption was regarded as one of the greatest legal minds ever produced in America. His long service as chief justice of the United States compels universal attention to his utterances.

He defined the general welfare power of Congress when he addressed delegates to the Virginia convention called to ratify the Constitution some 147 years ago. There was no word "interstate" in the English language at the time the Constitution was adopted. The word "national" was not a word the founding Fathers cared to use in the Constitution for they desired to satisfy the whims of those who on the one side preferred a federal form of government and on the other preferred a national form.

So John Marshall explained that the word "general" was used in apposition to the word "local." An action was local when it occurred within the state; an action was general when it was initiated in one state and its efforts were carried over into another.

The "general welfare" meant that a state was incompetent to act. The general welfare meant that the action on the part of one state might transcend the boundaries of the state.

There remains the general welfare clause of the Constitution. It is not necessary that interstate commerce be affected. The Constitution in the language of a wise justice of the supreme court itself "is not to be made the subject of experimentation."

Way to Fix Standards

If an administration is sincere in desiring to do something for labor by the establishment of maximum hours and minimum wages, together with codes of fair competition, the way is clear. Let the most brilliant legal talent ever assembled under one administration sit down and draft legislation squarely under the general welfare clause of the Constitution and let the same array of talent review the very first section of the very first article of the Constitution and have Congress pass the law, not delegating its authority to the administrative arm of the government or to provide individuals.

With an act properly drafted let the defenders of social legislation go to the country as well as to the supreme court with honest legislation, honestly drafted and the "nine old men" may see, in the light of historical proof even though judicial precedent be absent, that the founding Fathers did not strangle the nation but gave it a Constitution broad enough to encompass all necessary and proper social and economic reform.

In the meantime labor remains unprotected by law and the standards set forth under the unconstitutional National Industrial Recovery Act are lost to this generation.

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Worker Tells of His Encounters With "Slavery"

To the Editor: In 1929 I was hired by a northern corporation which was starting a branch factory in one of our southern states. I had many years experience in their line, and they sent me to the factory as a foreman. Following are some of the conditions which I witnessed there during my one year stay with this firm.

Twelve-year-old girls and 70-year-old ladies working 10 hours per day, 60 hours per week, at a wage of $3 and $4 per week. Boys and married men working hard 60 hours per week at from $4 to $8 per week.

On one occasion, when the owners of this company visited the plant, they asked me what I thought of the plant and how things were going along. I gave them the facts as I have viewed them each day. I informed them that the help did not seem very well satisfied, and I was sure that a raise in wages would insure them better quality merchandise, and both the firm and employees would be better off in the long run.

A few days after this I was paid off in full and asked to go back north. I started back, but secured another job about 75 miles further north. I found the same conditions existing in this plant, fine experienced men and women working 60 hours per week for $3 and $4 per week. This factory finally went on short time, and we were off as long as three and four months at a stretch.

The wife, five small children and I had to spend our $800 savings and were forced to go on relief. For fifteen weeks we received $2.50 per week for groceries and not a dime for clothing.

Is it any wonder that millions of Americans believe in Father Coughlin and his principles for Social Justice!

—W. H. M.

America's Youth

Vote of Youth Will Decide Next Election

YOUTH is vitally interested in the coming election. Answers by the score to the proposals of R. B. H. of Evanston, Ill., are now being sifted and as the campaign nears we hope to clarify and promote intelligent thinking along this line, particularly as party platforms are announced.

Youth organizations—the Young Democrats, the Young Republicans, Youth Incorporated, the Informal Youth Congress, the American Youth Congress (radical), and the Youth-Adult hearings—all are straws in the wind which show that youth groggy, stupefied and wobbling from the blows depression has struck it in the past six years is trying to express its problems and find a way out.

From the Paul Block newspapers of a recent date we cull several paragraphs of an editorial which recognizes this important fact.

"On the shoulders of the young people of today rests the responsibility for bringing America back from the ruinous Roosevelt experiments. In the hands of youth lies the ballots which can bring about the change next November, a change which is perhaps the only chance for added employment and advancement. . . .

"Waiting impatiently on the threshold of life, youth realizes that its opportunities can never arise until with the overwhelming force of its millions of new votes, it removes extravagant and experimenting officials from high office, and permits a return to normal conditions, in which youth will find its place."

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Borah Hitting From the Shoulder

Declaring that a segment of the Republican leadership is fostering a monopolistic system which brings a scanty, meager living for the vast majority, and almost incalculable wealth for the few, Senator William E. Borah, addressing electors in the Ohio primary, pointed out that "the Republican organization and the men who are making every effort to seize control of the Cleveland convention, the oil companies, the utility magnates, the duPonts, the Browns of Ohio, the Hilleses of New York believe in the (monopolistic) system."

Pointing out that even under the 1928-29 conditions 36,000 families at the top of the economic ladder enjoyed a greater income than 12 million families at the foot of the ladder and that today we have 12½ million unemployed, 24 millions on relief, which is 3 million more than in 1934, he concluded that under past Republican leadership the party has forfeited the confidence of the average man and woman to a degree never before experienced in history.

What Can Youth Do

To Further Cause of Social Justice?

What can I do to aid the cause of Social Justice?

Correspondents to this page ask this question again and again, and for their benefit we offer the following suggestions:

Acquaint yourselves with the entire program of Social Justice. Be prepared to discuss it intelligently, remembering that personal contact is more likely to win converts to Social Justice than the printed word. Be prepared to answer objections.

The above may be accomplished by personal study, but we recommend the formation of school or neighborhood study groups, discussing money, current politics and current history, and a point-by-point inspection of Social Justice.

Assist the local units in distributing this paper to churches, homes, hospitals, at public meetings, in schools.

Contact local units of the National Union to help campaign for Congressional candidates who have the National Union's approval. This might consist in distributing literature and cards at the polls at primary and national elections, or writing personal notes of support.

Vertical Union Takes Steps to Bar Red Virus

Two weeks ago, one Forest Woods, a South Bend delegate to the United Auto Worker's convention, expressed a sentiment that is rapidly gaining support in Labor ranks. He said:

"In the interests of harmony, this convention should adopt a motion for the record, so that the press of our country will not turn against the union with adverse publicity. If the convention adjourns without a resolution calling for the expulsion of all communists, public opinion would believe the union supports the Reds. Therefore I offer the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the United Automobile workers hereby express our unalterable opposition to Fascism, Nazism, Communism and all other movements intended to distract attention from our primary objectives of Unionism."

Masses Have Discovered Their Power, Bruce Barton's Warning to Big Business

Bruce Barton, nationally known advertising director and author of "The Man Nobody Knows," took Big Business to task in an address last week to The Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"The masses have discovered their power," declared Barton, "and business faces a long period of trouble unless it re-establishes itself in the public regard. . . . We are thinking too much of next November and hoping a change of administration will dissolve our cares. It will not. The masses of the American people have discovered their power, and will continue to exercise it, no matter who visits in the White House."

For Use at a Fair Profit

Mr. Barton is correct; he erred only in the degree of his indictment. Business has failed the people of the United States, and the golden era of profit made possible by a philosophy of greed is nearly at an end. An older generation of Americans has been aroused against its machinations purely for profit. The rising, and succeeding, generations will make certain that Industry and Big Business function solely for *Use at a Profit*.

Correspondents write in to ask us why Social Justice continually condemns the practices of Big Business. Is this, they inquire, the true Christian charity on which the whole program of Social Justice is based?

In the first place, let us remember that there is not one law of charity for individuals, and other laws, differing from it, for corporations and cities and nations. The law of charity is universal, but its object is the "common good." Because business and industry in general have violated their trust of functioning for the common good, Social Justice must oppose them until reforms are instituted from within.

Not Against Profit

Let us not be mistaken, however; we are not campaigning against the private ownership of business, nor against the "profit motive." Ours is a fight against businesses and businessmen who by anti-social administration of their interests have gouged the poor and manipulated profits solely for their own benefit, without thought of the common welfare.

Mr. Barton probably had in mind the Liberty League when he warned business. Here is an organization conceived and supported by great business interests and leaders for the sole purpose of preserving unchanged their complete economic domination of America, with the universal suffering and injustice that it has fostered. It believes in preserving the economic freedom that enabled the four duPont brothers to do an armament business totaling $1,245,000,000 from the years 1914 to 1918. So great, indeed, that they were able to acquire a controlling share of another enormous enterprise, the General Motors Corporation, of which they own 25 per cent of the voting stock.

The duPonts were charter members of the Liberty League, as was Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, who made possible a plan whereby General Motors executives benefited to the tune of $80-million in "bonuses" from the years 1927 to 1934, while wages were being reduced!

Hit at Wage Chiselers

Mr. Barton also, no doubt, was referring to industries that defied and finally defeated social legislation like NRA, which was at least an effort to obtain for labor a just, decent return. He probably had in mind also the cotton textile industry that dared to pay 427,000 employees a pitiful $10.97 a week on the plea that "higher wages would destroy business, since prices would have to be raised." He probably also referred to businesses that saw fit to pay industrial spies and strike-breakers $80-million for their efforts in quashing labor's struggle to gain a living wage.

Americans of other generations allowed the selfish business and banking interests to mulct the laboring and middle classes, simply because the facts were not public property. But now, as Mr. Barton correctly warns Big Business, the "masses have felt their power." A new generation of Americans, equipped with knowledge of the facts, a growing indignation against privilege and class injustice, and lastly, armed with the corrective program of Social Justice, will end the domination of great banking and business interests over our very lives.

Youth Has Duty

It may take time—but the duty of Young Americans is plain. A reconstructed America must overcome the prejudice and ignorance of Congressmen against legislation for the benefit of all. We want a publicly-controlled money system that will adequately answer the needs of both employer and employee, we want labor to have a voice in the manufacturing processes, we want public control of necessities (money, oil, electric power) too important to be trusted to private hands.

We must elect men to the Congress who will be pledged to the just administration of these needs. *The young people of this country are qualified by education to leadership in the drive for the social reconstruction of America, and their duty to seek that end by constitutional means through the Congress is plain!*

NATIONAL UNION NEWS

Rules on Who Is a Politician

DUE to the repeated inquiries received at the Central Office regarding a politician, it has been necessary to go into further detail on this question.

Any Congressman now in office, any candidate for Congress, or anyone closely affiliated with these persons may neither be a member nor an officer of the National Union.

Mayors, sheriffs, post-office employees or any other local politician may be a member of the National Union but he or she is not allowed to hold office in any unit.

In other words, any person who is on the public pay-roll is prohibited from holding any office whatsoever in connection with this organization.

An exception is made in the case of appointee officials, providing they are approved by the state supervisor.

Ex-Politician Eligible

Any past politician, who is no longer on the public pay-roll, and who is in complete accord with the sixteen principles of the National Union may be a member or an officer of a unit, and he or she is to be considered eligible for election as a Congressional District officer.

We must be certain that we do not mistake a public-spirited civic-minded individual for a politician. Some of the National Union's best organizers have been accused of being connected with politics. A safe and sure method to determine their standing in connection with this organization is to ascertain their means of livelihood. Are they working for the government? Are they on the city pay roll? If they are, then they are politicians.

We must make an exception to this rule, however, and that is for WPA workers. Realizing that these persons were forced to go to the city as a last resort for providing for their families, they are not to be classed as "politicians."

Since we have no way of knowing whether a member of the National Union anticipates entering the political field in the future, no immediate action can be taken in that direction. However, immediately a unit or congressional district officer takes this step, he is to be asked to resign from the office he is holding in this organization.

Can Still Help Social Justice

A politician does not have to be a member of the National Union to work for our cause. If he is in complete harmony with our principles, he is in a far better position than a member to help obtain our goal. For this reason any politician who has restrictions placed on his membership should concentrate his efforts where they will bring best results.

Any member will be able to determine the true feelings of a politician by the way he responds to the above mentioned restrictions. If considerable trouble is caused then it is certain he or she has been only working for his own personal gain. But if the politician accepts these restrictions and immediately starts working for this cause in another field, you may be certain he is a supporter of the National Union.

Formal Membership Cards Changed

WE HAVE found it necessary to make a change in the formal membership card issued to unit members. The former card, which was white, called for the signature of both the unit secretary and the congressional district secretary. The new card, which is green, calls for the signature of the unit secretary only.

The new system will greatly expedite the matter of getting these cards to the members. Hereafter, as soon as the registration card is received at the central office, we will mail a corresponding membership card to the unit president for that member. After the president has distributed these cards to all the members, the sergeant-at-arms will carry out his instructions to bar those who do not present their cards at the door.

For the information of those whose registrations have already been filed at the Central office, we are sending the new membership cards to the unit presidents as fast as we can get them out.

Please be patient and if you have a white membership card now, do not destroy it until you receive the new card.

OFFICIAL LETTER

To the Unit Treasurer:

The unit treasurer must comply with all rules and regulations issued by Father Coughlin, President of the National Union for Social Justice. It is his or her duty to take care of all matters pertaining to the office of treasurer of his or her respective unit.

A strict and accurate account must be kept of all voluntary contributions as well as the disbursements for the expenses of the unit and the transmittal of funds to the National Headquarters at Royal Oak, Michigan.

The unit treasurer will be provided with a uniform unit treasurer's report pad containing twelve sets of triplicate reports covering one year's operation. The treasurer shall execute three copies, the original to Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, the duplicate to the State Supervisor for his or her state, and the triplicate is to be retained by the unit treasurer, together with receipts in support of all disbursements. The monthly report is to be submitted on or before the 10th of the month covering the period from the first to the last of the previous month. All remittances should be made to Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin at Royal Oak by Registered Mail.

All three copies must be signed by the unit treasurer and countersigned by the unit president or unit vice-president.

The unit treasurer shall keep an accurate record of the contribution pledge executed by the four officers of his or her unit, together with a record of all remittances forwarded to the National Headquarters at Royal Oak.

It is of importance that the unit officers refer to the state name, the Congressional District number, and the individual unit number of all correspondence to the National Office and to the State Office.

Your prompt co-operation will be of material assistance to the State Office in bringing the unit membership up to full strength and maintaining contact with the unit members.

How Well Do You Know Our Social Justice?

PRINCIPLES 3 AND 4

3. I believe in nationalizing those public resources which by their very nature are too important to be held in control of private individuals.

4. I believe in private ownership of all other property.

In diagnosing the economic ills of America we are convinced that there is a growing tendency to diminish the ownership of private property. In one sense, there is too little of private ownership. This is caused, first by an economic system which persistently tends to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, and second by an obnoxious system of taxation which discourages private ownership.

On the other hand, there are some things which, by their nature, should be owned nationally or publicly. Among these things there is listed the Central Bank. Then there are the natural resources scattered throughout the nation. The ownership and development of Niagara Falls, of the St. Lawrence Waterway, which is capable of generating one million two hundred thousand horsepower, of Boulder Dam, of the Tennessee Valley project, of the Grand Coulee on the Colorado—these and other natural resources should be owned and developed by the nation.

Thus it is the duty of government to realize that these resources primarily belong to God and were bestowed upon us for the common welfare of the common people. Never forget that from the natural resources about us and from the unremitting toil of our citizens springs all wealth.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

May Endorse None

If the choice is left between the present incumbents in national office who prove themselves to be the tools of the money changers and the newcomers who prove themselves to be crackpots may not the National Union hold itself aloof and refuse to endorse any or all of them?

Yes. If none of the candidates are in complete accord with the sixteen principles of the National Union and the money question and if they refuse to advertise in the newspaper to that effect, the Congressional district officers can refrain from endorsing any or all of them.

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Still Aid Social Justice

Isn't there a danger that if all the fine upright young men should all embrace Social Justice so that there would be none left except the riff raff to run for office, would we not thereby be eliminating the best possible timber from politics and defeat the very purpose for which we set out to establish?

It is always permissible for a member of the National Union, who wishes to run for Congress or any other political position, to resign active membership in the union. The National Union was established primarily for those persons who were unable to work for Social Justice in any other capacity. If anyone feels they are more able to help the National Union by running for Congress, supporting the sixteen principles, he should by all means do so.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Some confusion has been caused by an earlier announcement, now out of date, directing units to send secretarial and treasurers' reports to Congressional district offices. These reports should be sent to the State Supervisors and Central office, as directed in later official instructions.

Townsend Candidates

Suppose Townsend endorses one candidate and the National Union for Social Justice another, how are we, the common people, who should be united on a common ground, ever attain our goal if we split on our choice of candidate?

The National Union for Social Justice is in no way affiliated with the Townsend Club. While the Townsend Club principles are very beneficial and their motives well intentioned, they are absolutely not practical. When the Congressional District officers endorse candidates for Congress they will by no means consider that candidate's opinion of the Townsend Plan but rather whether he is in complete accord with the sixteen principles of Social Justice.

Is It Defeat or Challenge?

Fate of Frazier-Lemke Farm Bill Due to Have Political Effects

By the Political Editor

Defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill is not a defeat for the National Union for Social Justice. It is a challenge!

But for the pressure of pitiless publicity on the O'Connor committee's "gag" tactics, and a determination on the part of the people to express their will in two state primaries, there would not even have been a vote upon this measure on the floor of Congress. That there was such a vote was indeed a victory for the National Union.

The defeat of the Fazier-Lemke farm relief measure, by a vote of 235 to 142, after the legislatures of 32 states had officially and formally requested Congress to pass this bill, is a far graver and more serious thing than that the infant National Union was in favor of it. Under cover of the sham cry of "inflation," foes of agriculture and friends of an international banking racket have hurled a direct challenge to the farmers of America.

Will the Frazier-Lemke farm relief program become another Soldiers' Bonus?

It's Up to the People

In one of his last broadcasts, Father Coughlin said: "The time has come, my friends, when perhaps it is necessary to establish not a third party, or a fourth party, or a fifth party, but a PEOPLE'S PARTY." Again at the recent Cleveland rally, on the Sunday preceding the eventful primary election in that state, Father Coughlin warned that if Republican and Democratic machine politicians did not become more closely responsive to the people's interests and desires, public indignation would arise to "wreck both parties!"

Both of these warnings by Father Coughlin have been widely quoted and, as is usual, variously distorted to record him as announcing plans for a "third party."

However, it should soon be patent that when and if public indignation is pushed to a point of breaking with the old line-up they will set up not a third party but a FIRST PARTY! The ruins of both Democratic and Republican parties will trail, as they already have in an occasional Progressive protest.

Not a "Red" Party

Among those eager to seize upon Father Coughlin's remarks was the Sunday Worker, spokesman for the Communist party in America, which says:

> "Father Coughlin talked about the desirability of a new party representing the interests of the common people. But why, then, did Coughlin in the same speech call on the units of the National Union for Social Justice to endorse Republicans and Democrats for Congress—candidates of the two parties which he says are controlled by Wall Street? And why has he specifically forbidden the Social Justice units to participate in local movements for the building of such a people's party—a Farmer-Labor party?"

The question is doubtless rhetorical, but invites the retort that even though the Farmer-Labor party has been specifically repudiated by the Communists as a wasted effort, its label and membership have been "stolen" by the reds so that the American people have no confidence in it.

A new alignment of political parties in America is inevitable. It is presaged by the growing body of independent voters who refuse longer to be regimented by the machine politicians of the two old parties and who are no longer fooled by the fiction of poetic platforms into believing that there is any fundamental difference between them.

Prophet Is Needed

How many Frazier-Lemke defeats, how many Soldiers' Bonus vetoes, how many Smith bills thwarting the right of petition, how many "gag" scandals plotted to smother legislation, how many McCarron amendments—the people will stand for before they take over their own government is problematical. It calls for a gift of prophecy.

An awakened electorate, stirred by the National Union to exercise of sovereignty, is probably the last hope of saving either the Democratic or Republican parties.

A LITTLE CHILD'S PRAYER

—Drawn especially for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"Dear God: Please teach the leaders of our country that needless poverty isn't Justice."

It Will Cost $10,000 to Run for President in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga.—(By Special Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)—The state Democratic executive committee, dominated by Governor Eugene Talmadge, New Deal critic, has set the presidential primary in the state for June 3 and fixed a $10,000 entrance fee for each candidate."

"Somebody has got to pay for the primary," said Will Mann, Talmadge majority leader on the committee, "and the New Dealers have plenty of money." The committee voted down, 83 to 11, a substitute motion by the Roosevelt supporters to set the primary date for May 5 and the candidate's entrance fee at $1,000.

"The obviously excessive and unprecedented entrance fee of $10,000 required of candidates for president cannot be justified," objected Marion Allen, Georgia manager for Roosevelt. He added that "friends in Georgia will see to it that he (Roosevelt) qualifies with reasonable promptness."

Mrs. Eva Drew, secretary to the governor, quoted the executive as denying any knowledge of $10,000 contributions by John J. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont to the "grass roots" convention held at Macon in January. The disclosures were dragged from Vance Muse, manager of John Henry Kirby's Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, by the Senate lobby committee. A number of delegates whose expenses to the Macon convention were paid out of funds supplied by Raskob and du Pont were identified as former officials and members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Kirby was identified as president of the Southern Tariff Association, but as he said "inactive."

Win 13 Seats in Ohio Voting

National Union Scores Second State Victory in Primary Elections

(Continued from page 1)

official count stands, Harter 16,676, Faulkner 16,105.

The political machines of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus were soundly beaten by the National Union candidates.

Sweeney Triumphant

Leading in this fight was Congressman Martin L. Sweeney who for the second time faced the bitter and vindictive opposition of his Democratic party leaders. Against an individually popular candidate, Sweeney and the militant National Union for Social Justice units in his district rolled up, in the 288 election precincts comprising his congressional district, 20,758 votes against his opponent's 9,801 votes.

As a worthy running mate of the doughty co-sponsor of the Nye-Sweeney Bill, Anthony A. Fleger, the N.U.S.J., endorsee in the 22nd district also triumphed over the same Cuyahoga county Democratic machine by defeating its candidate, Wm. Dixon, by a comfortable margin.

Bigelow Wins

Reverend Herbert S. Bigelow in Ohio's Second Congressional District and his running mate, Joseph Dixon, in the First District, both at Cincinnati, administered slashing 3-to-1 defeats to the Leonard Democratic machine candidates in their respective districts; while in Columbus, Congressman Arthur P. Lamneck triumphed over the Heer machine.

The victories of John F. Hunter of Toledo and Henry Hart, of Sandusky, Democrats in the ninth and thirteenth Congressional districts respectively, over Congressman Warren J. Duffy and Congressman William L. Fiesinger were typical examples of the effectiveness of the National Union. In each instance the Congressional district organization functioned in a fashion that brought about decisive results. Hunter overwhelming Duffy 17,110 to 8,123 and Hart defeating Fiesinger by 10,946 to 7,876.

In the 19th Congressional district, in the Youngstown steel area, M. J. Kirwan, the National Union candidate, scored a signal victory with N.U.S.J. support over a field of ten candidates.

The wisdom of endorsing a Republican and a Democratic candidate in each district wherever possible, was best exemplified in the fourth Congressional district where the powerful Kloeb-Durbin Democratic organization laboring in behalf of Congressman Frank L. Kloeb, anti-Frazier-Lemke Bill solon, defeated the N.U.S.J. Democratic endorsee, H. Kampf, in the Democratic primary, only to have the Republican N.U.S.J. endorsee, Robert W. Turner, win in the Republican primary. By reason of this policy, the National Union has an endorsed candidate in the field against the tory victor, for the November election, despite the defeat of its Democratic endorsee.

Machine Trickery Used

All the wiles and decoys of subtle machine politics were employed by the opponent to the National Union.

The resignation without notice of a congressional district president, who coupled his resignation with a letter attacking one of the National Union's endorsees, and, which he released to the newspapers of the district, without any previous intimation of his intention to his State Supervisor or the Central Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, was but one of the tribulations of the campaign.

BOX SCORE OF VICTORY

The following is the list of Congressional candidates Nominated in the Ohio primaries, showing the fate of National Union endorsees in each instance, with the victors in each party:

First District (Cincinnati)—John B. Hillister, incumbent Republican unopposed; Joseph Dixon (N.U.S.J endorsee) Democrat.

Second District (Cincinnati)—William E. Hess, Republican incumbent, unopposed; Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow (N.U.S.J. endorsee) Democrat.

Third District—Robert M. Brumbaugh, Republican; John P. Ridgway (N.U.S.J. endorsee) defeated. Byron B. Harlan, incumbent Democrat.

Fourth District (Lima)—Robert W. Turner, National Union Republican endorsee; Frank M. Kloeb, Democratic incumbent; H. Kampf (N.U.S.J. endorsee) also ran.

Fifth District—S. S. Beard, Republican; Swann E. Brewster (N.U.S.J.) defeated; Frank C. Kniffin (N.U.S.J. endorsee) Democratic incumbent unopposed.

Seventh District (Springfield)—L. T. Marshall, Republican incumbent, nominated, George O. Williams (N.U.S.J.) also ran; Arthur W. Aleshire (N.U.S.J. endorsee) Democrat.

Ninth District (Toledo)—Raymond Hildebrand (N.U.S.J.) Republican nominee; John F. Hunter (N.U.S.J.) Democratic nominee, defeated; Warren J. Duffy, incumbent.

Twelfth District (Columbus)—Grant P. Ward, Republican nominee; Dana W. Collison (N.U.S.J.) also ran; Arthur P. Lamneck (N.U.S.J.) Democratic incumbent nominated.

Thirteenth District (Sandusky)—Dudley A. White, Republican nominee; Charles C. Few (N.U.S.J.) also in race; Henry Hart (N.U.S.J) Democratic nominee, defeating William L. Fiesinger, incumbent.

Fourteenth District (Akron)—Carl Sheppard, Republican nominee; William I. Dotson (N.U.S.J.) also ran; Dow W. Harter, incumbent, Democratic nominee; Dan E. Faulkner (N.U.S.J.) lost by 600 votes.

Sixteenth District (Canton)—H. Ross Ake, Republican nominee; William P. Walter (N.U.S.J.) also ran; William R. Thom, incumbent, Democratic nominee; H. D. McQuroy (N.U.S.J.) also ran.

Seventeenth District (Mansfield)—James A. Glenn, Republican nominee; G. A. Mayer (N.U.S.J.) also in race; William A. Ashbrook (N.U.S.J.) incumbent, Democratic nominee.

Eighteenth District (Steubenville)—Earl R. Lewis, Republican nominee; Charles R. Cheeks (N.U.S.J.) also ran.

Nineteenth District (Youngstown)—John C. Cooper, incumbent, Republican nominee; Harold I. Gardner (N.U.S.J.) also ran; M. J. Kirwan (N.U.S.J.) Democratic nominee.

Twentieth District (Cleveland)—Blase Buonpane, Republican nominee; Martin L. Sweeney (N.U.S.J.) incumbent, Democratic nominee.

Twenty-first District (Cleveland)—Harry C. Gahn (N.U.S.J.) Republican nominee; Robert Crosser (N.U.S.J.) incumbent, Democratic nominee.

Twenty-second District (Cleveland)—Chester C. Bolton, incumbent, Republican nominee; Frank H. Fagan (N.U.S.J.) also ran; Anthony A. Fleger (N.U.S.J.) Democratic nominee.

The Press Impressed

The Cleveland Press, of Cleveland, Ohio, the most widely read Ohio afternoon newspaper, on May 13th, the day following the Ohio primary election, in commenting editorially on the results devoted a special editorial to the outstanding victory of the National Union for Social Justice in Ohio's congressional elections.

In part is said this:

"The Coughlin organization demonstrated impressive strength in yesterday's primary. Nowhere was the Coughlin influence more effective than in Cuyahoga county. Congressman Sweeney was one of its beneficiaries, as was Congressman Crosser. Crosser did not go out of his way to seek the indorsement, and probably would have won without it. Harry C. Gahn, another indorsed candidate, won the Republican nomination in Mr. Crosser's district.

"But Coughlin influence is clearly responsible for the nomination of Anthony Fleger as the Democratic candidate in the Twenty-second District over William C. Dixon, the regular organization candidate, who almost defeated Chester Bolton in 1934. . . .

"In no other state primary held thus far were the Coughlin forces so well organized and active as in Ohio.

"The large measure of success that resulted from their efforts will undoubtedly stimulate organization in other states. Politicians can look forward to a fall campaign, therefore, complicated by a new and important factor of a sort they have not had to contend with in recent years."

The fight of the National Union for its various endorsees was waged by the Congressional district assemblies under their presidents, directed and assisted by the State Supervisor.

A campaign feature was a novel hand bill, employed instead of campaign cards. This was in the form of a telegram and across its top bore the words, "National Union Radiogram." Beneath this was a pen and ink sketch of Father Charles E. Coughlin broadcasting through a microphone from which the artist's representation of air waves issued, bearing in printed words the famous slogan of Father Coughlin, "Drive the Money Changers' Servants Out of Congress!"

Beneath this was the message from the Congressional district president, approved by the State Supervisor, announcing the name and party of the National Union's endorsees in the district.

Campaign Tactics Effective

This literature was most effective for distribution at meetings and at the polls on Election Day and was inexpensive. In addition, in several districts, unit members working at the polls wore red, white and blue ribbon badges with the likeness of Father Coughlin thereon bearing the letters N.U.S.J.

The state organization arranged a state-wide broadcast over which Father Coughlin spoke on the Sunday afternoon before election and also arranged two monster mass meetings at Cleveland and Toledo at which Father Coughlin delivered stirring discourses to close the campaign.

The entire membership throughout the state is thrilled at the triumph in the state and plans are already under way to formulate the program for the fall campaign to elect an endorsee in every district, even if independent candidates must be entered in districts where no endorsee was nominated.

Congressional district officers and State Supervisor Sylvester V. McMahon and his staff, at Cleveland, labored night and day until the balloting was completed.

Message from McMahon

The work was carried on without ballyhoo or publicity with the result that the political party organizations were totally unprepared for the blow when it struck. The shock of the National Union's triumph was therefore bewildering to both the press and the machine politicians.

State Supervisor Sylvester V. McMahon sent the following message to each Congressional district president for himself, his officers and units congratulating them upon their victories:

"Ohio has responded to Father Coughlin's challenge, 'As goes Ohio, so goes the nation.' Fifteen congressional candidates in thirteen Congressional districts will carry the banner of the National Union in the fall election in addition to those who will be endorsed or enter the lists before November. In addition to this we drove two tory Congressmen out of Congress.

"Pennsylvania and Ohio units hope that the remainder of the nation will better these records and join with them in November to drive more Money Changers' servants out of Congress."

Labor is Used to Defeat Bill

Byrns Leaves Chair to Read Green Letter Against Relief

(Continued from Page 3)

feated. We rely upon the friends of labor to vote against this proposed inflation legislation.

Very sincerely yours,
"W. Green,

"President, American Federation of Labor."

"Divide and Rule"

If you divide the representatives of the industrial workers of the cities against the representatives of the agricultural states—and do it effectively—you can keep them from ever solving the great common problems of labor and agriculture.

Mr. Green was severely taken to task by various members on the floor of the House.

Connery Takes Issue

Congressman William P. Connery, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, put it this way:

"I am going to vote for this bill because I believe and have believed for many years that we cannot have prosperity in this country until we have prosperity for the farmers. I do not believe that there can be prosperity for all of the people until we have prosperity for the farmers. Labor in my district, which is industrial, cannot get decent wages nor decent living conditions until the farmers can get a decent price for their products.

"If the farmers cannot refinance their farm mortgages, they will have to leave their farms and walk into the city and each become another member of the 14 million unemployed in the United States.

"I want to say also that at different times in the last few years, when I, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have taken this floor and have advocated labor legislation, on each side of the aisle I have been accused, probably facetiously, of being controlled by Mr. Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor. I hope today, after voting in favor of this bill, which Mr. Green opposes in his letter to the Speaker of this House, that the membership of the House will understand thoroughly from now on, if they did not before, that no one controls me, and that I will continue to vote and speak today, as in the past, for what I believe are the best interests of the American people."

O'Malley Scores Procedure

Congressman Thomas O'Malley, also from an industrial city, had this to say:

"Mr. Chairman, I saw come into this House today something that I had hoped would never come here, because if it comes here and stays here it threatens the safety of the Republic!

"When labor and the farmer can be tricked into fighting each other, then the money changers can sit back and accomplish their designs without hindrance and without check, something that they have been unable to do in this country since its founding. I thought we had once and for all learned enough of the tricks of the money changers and international bankers not to let them poison us with the prejudicial and false notion that if labor helped the farmer it would cost labor something, and if the farmer helped labor it would cost the farmer something. No one can prosper in the cities of this country unless the farmers can make enough money, after they have paid the interest and principal charges on all their indebtedness, to have some purchasing power left. I come from a city district, and by the smallest application of logic I know that the workers of the factories of my city have no market for their products and their skill unless the farmers' purchasing power is restored.

"I was not only astonished, but I was depressed, to hear the Speaker of this, the greatest legislative body in the world, read in the well of this House today a letter from the president of the American Federation of Labor stating that the president of that great labor organization was asking the friends of labor in this House to defeat a measure so needed by and so beneficial to the agricultural interests of our country. I was surprised that in that letter the great American Federation of Labor should set down for public record the statement that that organization had helped pass the processing-tax acts that have since been rightfully rejected by the Supreme Court of this country."

Label Trades for Bill

In repudiation of Mr. Green's right to speak for *all* laboring men, two letters from important labor leaders were inserted in the Record.

Mr. Lemke made the following statement, accompanying a letter from one of the officials of the American Federation of Labor:

"One further word in regard to labor's position, because a number of statements have been made on this subject that are very misleading. I have a letter from Hon. I. M. Ornburn, former member of the United States Traffic Commission, and now secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. He has endorsed this bill. The Union Label Trades Department comprises 43 out of 110 national and international unions, including over 1,000,000 members of organized labor. On January 15 of this year Mr. Ornburn sent me the following letter:

"I heartily endorse the Frazier-Lemke bill, the purpose of which is to refinance the farm mortgages at a lower rate of interest. I do not know of any security for government loans better than first mortgages on the productive land owned by American farmers. Surely if the farms that produce our raw material are not good security—nothing else is.

"The opponents of the Frazier-Lemke bill point out that if it is passed more money will be put into circulation. I do not know of any better method of restoring prosperity than by increasing purchasing power, especially when such money is based upon sound security.

"Cordially yours,
"I. M. Ornburn."

Trainmen Back Farmers

Another important labor letter placed in the record was that of A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:

"May 6, 1936.

"Hon. Lynn J. Frazier,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Senator:

"I note the required 218 signatures have now been obtained on the Frazier-Lemke bill and the bill will come up for discussion in the House on May 11. This organization has consistently favored this legislation, for we realize that the farmers of this Nation are fast descending into a state of peasantry and will continue to do so unless some financial relief is obtained for them. I am communicating with our national legislative representative, Mr. J. A. Farquharson, 10 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, and asking him to give this bill his support.

"I am glad to be of assistance in this worthy legislation, and I heartily agree with you that, in view of the fact that 32 State legislatures have endorsed this bill, it should be enacted without amendments, for certainly the majority of the people must favor such legislation.

"With best wishes, I am
"Sincerely yours,
"A. F. Whitney, President,
"Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

The Green letter marks the tragic side of the defeat of the Frazier-Lemke Bill. There are those who claim it saved the day for the opposition; there are those that claim it did not change many votes. That is beside the point. Mr. Green went out of his way to do an injury to the cause of agriculture. That is sad and tragic.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

But Mr. Green, fortunately, does not speak for labor although his position as president of the American Federation often gives his words that official import. Speaker Byrns in introducing the Green letter claimed the message spoke for 50 million people.

However, the Hon. I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, comprising 43 out of 110 national and international unions and including more than one million members, supported the bill.

So did the Hon. Robert Crosser of Ohio, champion of the trainmen brotherhoods. So did the Hon. William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, speaking for the textile workers of his state. And so did the Hon. Martin Sweeney of Ohio, spokesman for labor.

A short time ago, Mr. Green admitted that there are approximately 12-million laborers unemployed. He realizes that wages have been slashed during the past year and a half. He knows that stockholders' dividends have been increased, that insurance companies' profits have multiplied, and that the 6 and 7 per cent racket of interest levies against the $8-billion farm mortgages is concentrating wealth in the hands of those whom time has proven to be unfriendly to labor.

The National Union certainly stands for unionization of labor but begins to understand why so many laborers refuse to follow the leadership of a labor leader who manifests so little concern about their own best interests.

During the past depression years, when the laborer suffered want in the midst of plenty, I undertook the building of a million dollar project with money which I was forced to borrow in the name of my superiors as well as in my own name.

When invited to confer with the labor leaders in and around Detroit relative to hiring union labor, I expostulated with them on the point that I was already feeding, clothing and housing hundreds of persons in my immediate locality, irrespective of creed and of race, and that these indigents would be given first consideration on the pay-roll. It was further agreed with the local labor leaders that they should come to our building project and unionize those working at it. In fact, I promised to help them do it. The unionization was never accomplished, although union and non-union labor worked side by side, but always with salaries higher than any union organization either demanded or paid in the vicinity of Detroit.

Of this I make mention in view of the certain repercussions which will follow this letter.

The point is, however, that William Green is an honest man who has proven himself incapable of the solution of labor's chief difficulties. He is on record indefinitely of having allied himself with the private control and issuance of money. He has hidden behind the sophistry of inflation where there is no inflation. He has definitely committed himself to the broomstick logic of refusing to help the farmer because his myopic vision cannot see how such help would benefit the laborer. Indirectly he has applauded the dole system, has praised the slave wage system, and has driven a wedge of disruption between labor and agriculture.

All this, I repeat, has been done not through malice but through misunderstanding. The same spirit which motivated him, sides him with John O'Connor, and with Speaker Byrns, and with Paddy Boland and with the Federal Reserve Bank, motivating him to oppose the Patman Bill and to favor the Vinson Bill of paying an unearned bonus to the bankers of America.

PRESS REVIEWS

Fr. Talbot Named Editor of America

The Rev. Francis Talbot, S.J., who since 1923 has been associate editor of America, has succeeded to the editorship of that national Catholic weekly, replacing the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S.J., who retires as editor-in-chief after 12 years of service.

Father Talbot is prefacing his active editorial duties by a cross country trip, making direct contact with the nation's problems and leaders. For the greater part of 13 years the literary sections of the weekly have been under his direction. His literary gifts have won him an outstanding position among American critics.

Father Talbot was the moving factor in the formation of the Catholic Book Club, of which he is secretary, of the Catholic Poetry Society, which he serves as spiritual director, and of the Spiritual Book Associates. For a number of years he has taken part in the work of the Motion Picture Bureau of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, which now acts as official review of films for the Legion of Decency.

Father Parsons succeeded the Rev. Richard H. Tierney, S.J., as editor of America in May, 1925. He is nationally known not only for the manner in which he has conducted America, but also for his wide activities in various fields, which have taken him from coast to coast as lecturer and preacher. On his retirement, Fr. Parsons plans to devote himself to study, writing and lecturing.

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Critics Charge Roosevelt "Gag"

"President Roosevelt personally has set in motion a campaign to discredit, if possible, those Washington correspondents who write articles critical of his administration," declares David Lawrence in a copyrighted column released to many papers. "For a long time there was not the slightest evidence that Mr. Roosevelt resented criticism or that he would undertake any punitive measures against his critics," continues Mr. Lawrence, who adds:

"Within the last fortnight Mr. Roosevelt on two occasions discussed with visiting publishers and newspaper owners the question of permitting Washington correspondents to interpret the news.

"It so happens, of course, that on the government pay roll are many newspaper writers who really are the authors of official announcements of various kinds, and often such announcements are colored to put the administration in a favorable light. If only "official" announcements or what Mr. Roosevelt terms the "news" were printed, the American people would get only one side of the story.

"In the last few years a group of Washington correspondents have been permitted by their publishers to interpret the news and give their frank appraisal of passing events. In this way the news behind the news can be told and the true story of the new deal unfolded. It would be a big advantage to Mr. Roosevelt politically if he could bring about the suppression of those writings which are unfavorable to his cause.

"The first step toward undermining a free press is to discredit the opposition. Gradually, in foreign countries, opposition editors and writers have been made the victims of the wrath of the powers that be. Some have submitted to such tactics and others have resisted. But in the long run, as dictatorships are imposed, the press fights a losing battle."

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No More to Take!

The Bridgeport Life says that Mr. Roosevelt is getting sore at the newspaper men in Washington. One of the newsgatherers claimed Mr. Roosevelt can no longer take it. It may be there is no more for Mr. Roosevelt to take and that is what is making him peeved.

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War Without Glamour

Under this caption the New Orleans Times-Picayune pertinently comments:

"If stripping war of its glamour will end it, the conquest of Abyssinia should make for world peace. The sardonic pages of history afford few instances in which an ancient nation has been destroyed with less of glory to individuals or groups.

"The war wrecked Ethiopia. Likewise perhaps it wrecked the League of Nations. . . . Neither does much of glory descend upon the Roman eagles. . . . Most disconcerting of all is the spectacle presented by the great nations of the earth that stood aside during the conflict; not excluding America, which shipped to Italy oil and shrapnel from available ports, including New Orleans. England, France, the fabulous might of Russia, the sun-flag armies clamoring for more of the Asian mainland—all failed to curb the announced war of aggression. Most definite and sinister of that war's byproducts was the action of Germany, which already had rearmed and scrapped the Versailles treaty and which, seeing what Italy had done, goose-stepped into the Rhineland and calmly announced that she would proceed to colonial conquest whenever der fuehrer decided upon a weak country that would make a suitable colony. Glamour, glory and even international dignity are shockingly absent from the picture.

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Rural New Yorker Calls for Candor

"Most of the aspirants for the presidency criticise our "printing press" money, our "managed" money and the manipulation of gold and silver, but none of them explained what they mean by "sound money," or their "return to the gold standard," frankly observes the Rural New Yorker, adding:

"Some of the proponents of the present money and banking system have attempted to explain how our present money is based on gold. But they have failed miserably. . . . The point of it all is that our money and banking system is in a jumble. The Constitution directs Congress to coin money and regulate its value. Congress has handed the job over to the banks creating the most valuable private monopoly in the world. Both parties are responsible for it and neither of them make any attempt to correct the fundamental defects of the system. Evidently neither of the parties have any intention of making plain to the people just what they propose to do about it."

American Income 50 Per Cent Up

The American public in 1935 had a spendable money income of $62,988,581,000, or approximately 50 per cent more than the low year 1932, a national survey by the magazine Sales Management reveals. The average American entered 1936 with $513 to use for buying, compared with the $335 he had three years ago.

"One-half of the urban families had an income of more than $1,474 last year, and one-half had less," it was stated.

Out of every 1,000 inhabitants of the United States 32 filed an income tax return, 87 had a telephone and 179 had a registered passenger car.

Press Views Frazier-Lemke Battle as Test for "Inflation"

A test vote on "inflation" is what the press of the country saw in the battle in Congress on the Frazier-Lemke farm relief bill.

The Nation, for example, is quite seriously concerned over this "menace" to America, saying:

"By the time these words are read, the House will have voted on the Frazier-Lemke bill. The fact that the bill was called up for vote was in itself a serious setback for the Roosevelt leadership in the House. For more than a year the rules committee has prevented the measure from coming on the floor, despite a favorable report by the committee on agriculture, only to lose in the closing days of Congress to a combination made up of the farm bloc, inflationists, reactionary Republicans who desired to embarrass the administration, and progressive Democrats who hoped by combining with other malcontents to force a consideration of other suppressed proposals.

"There has been scarcely any important measure up for vote in the House this year on which the public has so little real information as on the Frazier-Lemke bill. When it has been mentioned by the papers at all, there has been an attempt to give the impression that it was another half-baked proposal like the Townsend plan and the Silver Purchase Act. The Saturday Evening Post, for example, concludes an editorial on the bill by asking, "Why shouldn't the government do everything for everybody and do it free?" Statements of this type by a paper that has rarely, if ever, taken a progressive stand on any public issue are likely to lead thousands of persons who know nothing of the bill to conclude that it must possess considerable merit.

"A further reduction in the burden of farm indebtedness is doubtless desirable, but any measure for achieving this should stand on its own feet. It should be the first rule of financial policy that every subsidy should be balanced by direct taxation. Inflation is the most insidious type of indirect taxation. A certain amount of inflation may have been advantageous in 1933, but at the present time, when we have close to $2,700,000,000 in excess bank reserves, a measure of this type would set off a boom for which no adequate check exists."

Banker Press Gloats

"They Did a Good Job," captions the Detroit Free Press in an editorial which comments:

"In fighting the inflationary Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill to a finish and putting it to sleep, the administration forces in the House of Representatives did the country some good service. . . . The very fact that the Frazier-Lemke bill was being actively considered in Congress was having a disturbing effect on the United States.

"The showdown and the defeat administered to its advocates ought to clear the air a whole lot."

The committee on federal taxation and expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce urged the Massachusetts congressional delegation to kill the Frazier-Lemke bill. There being few farmers in Boston, the Sunday Post said:

"This bill goes further in the direction of pure inflation and of pampering a single class in the community than any measure ever seriously considered by an American Congress."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer speaks the mind of its Ohio readers in the caption "Sanity Wins" and rejoices:

"Defeat of the Frazier-Lemke bill in the lower House of Congress by the decisive vote of 235 to 142 removes, for this session at least, all fear of inflationary national legislation. Last night's action should put to rest most of the inflation bogeys which have disturbed the nation. . . . The result is a happy one for the nation as a whole, for the wage worker, who would be the worst sufferer from uncontrolled inflation, and for the vast majority of farmers. . . . This emphatic victory strengthens the hands of the administration and rebukes those opponents who, knowing the measure was a bad one, were none the less supporting it for partisan advantage."

Calls for Fair Vote

The Milwaukee Journal, on the other hand, spokesman for the agricultural empire of Wisconsin and no more favorable to inflation than the rest of the metropolitan press, nevertheless, had the calm judicial temperament to call for a fair vote in the halls of Congress. Said Wisconsin's first paper:

"Congressman Reilly of Fond du Lac says the reason he signed the petition to force the Frazier-Lemke bill before Congress is that he believed it ought to be voted on, and not because he is for it. There is something to be said for Mr. Reilly's position. A time comes when the thing to do is meet an issue and face it and fight it—not push it to one side.

"The inflation thing has been in the air, as it always is in the air at the depths of a depression.

"Playing with the silver inflators did not work a miracle. Now we are back to the paper money issue as embodied in this new Frazier-Lemke bill. Mrs. Longworth says it is a triumph for Father Coughlin, the radio priest, that the question is forced in the house.

"Well, then, let us meet it. The administration has the support in Congress, if it is not afraid of the cars. And the straight, honest course of meeting this inflation nonsense would increase respect for the administration. It might well prove the turning point toward a confidence that is needed."

Cabinet Official Reports to President

Secretary of Agriculture Suggests That Government Might License Farmer

By the Farm Editor

Washington, D. C.—The 1935 Year Book of the Department of Agriculture is now in the hands of Americans who may care to study the official report of the one department of government in which "economic planning" and quasi-communistic theories of State Socialism have had the widest acceptance ever granted within American democracy.

The Department of State may have led us deep into the intrigues of internationalism in its attempt to foist upon this nation the World Court, the League of Nations and the sanctions against Italy.

The Treasury may have linked our currency to the British Pound Sterling and played John Bull's game in the field of imperial finance.

The War Department and the Navy may have progressed in the technique of salesmanship as they merchandised the products of the munition makers to powers most potential as future enemies of this country.

The Attorney General may have failed to make nine out of ten social and economic reforms "stick" before the supreme court.

The Postmaster General may have Tammanyized the millions in the government employ.

The Secretary of the Interior may have established a system of espionage eclipsing that of the Department of Justice.

Scarcity Called 'Abundance'

But it has remained for the Department of Agriculture to outdo any department or cabinet officer in establishing on the free soil of America an institution so foreign to our ideals, so repugnant to our traditions as the bureaucracy of agricultural regimentation known as the Triple A—the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Agricultural Year Book of 1935 is the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President of the United States on the progress of the department for the year 1934. This 109 page document concerns itself with the philosophy of "Balanced Abundance"—the new name for "scarcity." It defends this philosophy of scarcity under its new name of abundance, but at the same time the report is not to be criticized for its frankness in counting the cost of our national policy in terms of those dismissed from agricultural labor as the process of crop curtailment continues.

One smiles at the emphasis on economic democracy placed on the Triple A program and predicated on the fact that the farmers "voted for the continuation of the benefits" and that the local co-operative agencies really administer the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In free America there has been imposed an empire within a republic—the Agricultural Department within American democracy. No new vocabulary of "balanced abundance," "economic democracy," "production adjustment" or "social discipline" can camouflage the elemental fact that America has accepted a tricky plan of bonus and award for not producing. Nor can the charge of regimentation ever be answered by renaming the phenomenon "social discipline." Scarcity under the new title "balanced abundance" will smell no sweeter.

America at Crossroads

The truth is, America is at the crossroads. A century and a half of free competitive effort has failed miserably to develop social responsibilities. Now we are offered a new road to travel. It is the road of planned economy, the road of scarcity, the road of starving people into prosperity, the road of destroying wealth to make men more wealthy.

The old road had its pitfalls and "thank-you-mam's." But the new road is no broad highway leading to prosperity. It is rather the road of regimentation built by the bureaucrats on the engineering plans of a Marx, the father of state socialism.

Naturally the Secretary of Agriculture protests against free competition. Certainly he emphasizes "economic democracy" as a buffer against the popular cry of regimentation.

But the secretary in his report seemingly falls into one common error. In his analysis of foreign trade he bemoans the fact that all Europe is working faster and faster toward economic self-sufficiency and therefore needs less and less of America's goods. Then he reduces the agricultural problem to one of food only. His direct statement is as follows:

> "Broadly, agricultural trade can increase only through an increase in the number of consumers. This is a consequence of the often-mentioned limitations of the stomach. Hence the only feasible alternative to the recovery of the agricultural export trade is the contraction of agriculture."

There is scarcely any department of agriculture that could not increase with the present number of consumers if these consumers could only increase their own buying power.

Can't Eat Cotton

Take cotton for example, the stomach dictates in only the smallest measure the consumption of this, the greatest of our agricultural products. The same number of consumers we have today in times of prosperity would reduce the surplus almost over night.

Take wool as another example; prosperity would increase the use of this agricultural product far beyond the present production capacity of America.

Consider any department of food-stuffs. The dairy industry boasts a national herd of 24 million milch cows. It "suffers" a surplus. Were the children of America permitted to consume a quart of milk a day there would be no surplus whatsoever in the dairy industry.

With twenty odd millions on relief, Secretary Wallace utters frightful words when he tells us that agricultural trade can increase only through an increase in the "number of consumers." In a certain sense it is the limitation of the stomach. But at least it must be presumed that a full stomach is infinitely to be preferred to an empty one.

True, few in all America have actually starved to death, but that is not the question. Undernourishment is the outstanding physiological fact of this generation since 1929. The undernourished lived but the penalty is frightful on the second generation of the undernourished.

Hungry Can Use Surplus

Let any man familiar with the bread lines of our metropolitan cities scan the allowances for food usually made on the basis for a family of five, and all too frequently extended to the family unit irrespective of size. Any social worker will tell you that the average family on the welfare can consume two and three times the amount of food consumed today.

There were 40 thousand little children on the welfare lists of the City of Detroit, as an example, and there was not a child with a sufficiency of such things as milk and orange juice—primary elements in the diet of the children of a nation which claims the progressive thought which America claims.

Study the faces in the bread lines of any industrial city of America and then read once more the words of Secretary Wallace who tells the president that agricultural trade can increase "only through an increase in the number of consumers."

The surplus milk of our dairy states is no surplus. It is the finest food in the world, which could be consumed over night by hungry children.

Five million bales of government surplus cotton would disappear in the legitimate channels of trade were prosperity to be the lot of the rank and file of the American people. And so on with the hogs and the corn which feeds the hogs, and the wool which makes warm clothing and with practically every agricultural product.

Granted that there is a difference in the potential boundless demand for industrial products and a limited demand for agricultural products, certainly America is far beyond the day when the physiological limitations of the stomach set the trade opportunities in agricultural commodities.

Might License Farmers

Under the title of the high cost of doing nothing the secretary of agriculture, in his report to the president, admits that farm adjustments could be made without any benefit payments if we were willing to pay the price.

> "If agriculture were to be victimized because of its surplus and hundreds of thousands of farm families pauperized we would simply be prolonging the depression."

In other words, if the prices of wheat, cotton, hogs and other agricultural commodities fell low enough and stayed low long enough the farms would be deserted and production would be automatically curtailed.

This is sound sense on the part of the secretary, but such thoughts are followed by this language:

> "Instead of leaving necessary adjustments to the individual farmer, the government might compel him to make them, or might penalize a refusal to make them. It might license all farmers and regulate their acreages and the number of their farm animals. This would be a direct attack on the problem, which might bring about necessary readjustments in a short time."

Who Taught Wallace?

Who taught Henry A. Wallace that the government of the United States could ever issue a license to a man to run a farm or prohibit him from operating a farm without a license? Who was the teacher that taught Wallace that the government of the United States could tell a farmer how many acres he could plant or how many farm animals he could feed? What political philosophy in all the world dictates that the people of our nation are in the service of the state? What system of government is it that sets up a state socialism and an economic planning and says to Jones, "Plant 100 acres" and to Smith, "Raise 112 hogs?"

The secretary plainly says that government might compel the individual farmer to make adjustments or might penalize a refusal to make them. The secretary plainly says that the government might license all farmers and regulate their acreages and the number of their farm animals.

Then the secretary says: *"Compulsory regulation should not be attempted if readjustments can be accomplished through voluntary cooperation."*

These concepts are not to be considered seriously if they are merely attempts to frighten the farmers of America into the so-called voluntary agreements. But they are the most serious statements ever uttered by a cabinet officer if they mean what they seem to mean, namely, that there is a power within the American government to license the individual to engage in farming and that there is likewise a power in the American government to tell the American farmer how many acres he may plant or how many farm animals he may raise.

Stark State Socialism

This is nothing less than stark communism or state socialism with the concept of the state, not as the servant of the people, but as the master.

Gone are the thoughts of Jefferson—that men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights and that these rights are the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Gone is the American philosophy that governments are instituted to secure these rights.

Certainly, gone is the concept that government gets its rights from the consent of the governed.

Far removed from the mind of Henry A. Wallace is the old American concept that when any form of government becomes destructive to the ends for which it was created, it is the right of the people to overthrow it and establish in its place new forms of government, which promise safety, security and happiness.

Here is a cabinet officer in an official report to the president of the United States actually saying that the government might compel a farmer to adjust his production to the government's concept of planned economy!

In justice to the secretary it is true that he suggests that compulsory regulation should not be attempted unless "practically all farmers want it."

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

No Record of Vote

To the Editor: I wish you would publish the names of those Congressmen who voted for the Smith Bill; those for and those against the bill and also the absentees who stayed away so that they would not be placed on record. This is important that the people should know how they voted.

Chicago —F. L. Carter

Not only was the iniquitous Smith bill slipped through Congress in the late hours of a Friday afternoon week-end, with only 115 of our 435 representatives in the chamber, but no record of the vote or those present was ever put down.

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Praises Courageous Priest

To the Editor: I want to compliment the Rev. Father Patrick Dowd of Madison, Wis., for the courageous stand he took in defense of the principles of Social Justice. I am sure that every member of the National Union and every other fair-minded person appreciates it.

We all know that it is a tremendous loss to civilization to spend time and effort to educate clergy and then have them suppressed by a minority group of capitalistic-minded individuals who, after all, are not the whole source of revenue in any parish, no matter how large or small.

I hope we will hear from many more of our most reverend bishops and priests who will boldly follow the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.

Syracuse, N. Y. —John Sherlock, Jr.

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Priest's Action Inspiration

Dear Father Coughlin: You have been sending me the National Union newspaper and I think it is the best I ever have received. I was very much pleased to read in your last edition about the priest from Madison, Wis., preaching your gospel of Social Justice from the pulpit. I am sure that is what the Christian people want to hear, for I signed up five new members for the National Union when I let them read that about Father Dowd from Wisconsin.

Rochester, N. Y. —Mrs. A. Druin

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"Not Quite Persuaded"

Dear Father Coughlin: A dollar is enclosed for which please send me your booklet on "money." From what I have read and heard I have almost come to the conclusion that, to say the least, you are slightly biased on the subject. However, I am still trying to preserve an open mind and will welcome further enlightenment.

I do admire your stand on many things and up to a certain point believe that you are doing a lot of good. I think you are doing a wonderful work in exposing the sham, hypocrisy and prodigal wastefulness in Washington.

Kankakee, Ill. —G. W. Morgan

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Praise for Paper

To the Editor: The writer wishes to congratulate you on your splendid and helpful paper. It's better with every issue. The great work has begun. It's up to every man, woman and child to keep up the work of Social Justice. Every home in America should have the paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, to fully understand why conditions are deplorable and who is responsible for them. At last the falsely led people have someone to lead them out of darkness into the land of happiness and contentment. Like a ship at sea in a storm, wildly tossed about, so are the people being shoved and exploited. But in Father Coughlin, they have a beacon light to show them out of the sea of unemployment and misery. A man with courage and the will to fight for what he thinks is right; but one man can not do it alone. We, who are fighting for better government should help this great man on his way to victory and happiness for all!

Troy, N. Y. —John Prezio

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Resents Smith Attack

To the Editor: The Baltimore Catholic Review, with the Right Reverend Monsignor Albert E. Smith, editor-in-chief, is at it again, making what he calls "observations," although they look to me like something else. These misnamed observations were so clear that the Baltimore Sun, before the Catholic Review was off the press and dry, in a two column headline said: "Catholic Review Denounces Coughlin as Un-American . . . Charges Priest Proposes Dictatorship in Its Most Dangerous Form . . . Cites What Happened in 1928 When Bishop Cannon Aroused Intolerance."

Today my wife and I went to the Catholic Review and asked them what they meant by "Think Clearly," the title of their article. I could not see the Monsignor, but I saw the information bureau and was told it meant I should use my common sense and vote for free men, and the editorial would be simple to understand.

Then I said, "What do you think of the clear thinking two column headline of the Baltimore Sun today? Do you think that is clear or honest thinking?"

Monsignor Smith's Catholic Review information bureau told us that the Baltimore Sun had misunderstood the editorial and gave it a wrong heading, for which the Review is not responsible or answerable.

I said "If the Baltimore Sun misunderstood, what do you think your readers will do? Your Review is small alongside the Baltimore Sun in circulation, and your Monsignor editor-in-chief is responsible for this unjust and untrue story, which cannot be truthfully or intelligently digested. He has been fostering and advancing this sort of journalism against Father Coughlin, right under Archbishop Curley's eye, too long without restraint.

In the Monsignor's own parish, children and aged people are running around the markets collecting and eating unfit garbage to keep them from starving. His parishioners who are in independent retail businesses give all the credit they can possibly stand to their poor customers and in some cases have to close their doors, because they cannot meet their own bills, while the chain stores, who employ and pay the Catholic Review to advertise their tricks and schemes, have no heart and give no credit to our poor people. Their aim is money above humanity, first last and always.

The Review asks: "Does any reader of the Review believe that every Congressional candidate in the country, who has been endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice, is absolutely sincere?"

I am a reader of the Baltimore Catholic Review and I believe that the candidates who have endorsed the program of the National Union are as sincere as human nature permits. What more can we expect?

Baltimore, Md. —F. A. F.

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Defending Ancient Rights

To the Editor: One hundred and fifty odd years ago this nation was founded by our forefathers and "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" and that all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights.

The question of defending these rights is before us now. What leadership shall we follow? Shall we listen to the advice of our erities who ridicule the principles we believe in, even though they cannot prove them false?

Can we look to the press for guidance? Most newspapers have descended to the level of propaganda sheets to conceal the doings of the privileged few and their controlled industries.

Can we consider the advice of Big Business, which clings to the discredited modern capitalism, with its unbridled competition, its booms and depressions alternating, to keep the workers of the world impoverished, with millions of unemployed and the spectre of starvation perpetually stalking in this land of plenty?

I joined the National Union early as I didn't want to be one of those who sit on the fence, waiting to see what happens first, and wondering when prosperity would come again. I have not been on the losing end so far. The National Union for Social Justice is a proven fact, founded on the rock of human Christian principles which cannot fail.

—Thomas Willette, Jr.

Great Works, Maine

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For Liberal Pensions

To the Editor: The pension age for government employes ranges from 65 to 70 years. If the 70-year clause, which is almost prohibitory, were lowered to 65, making same mandatory, many positions would be vacated. These vacated positions would be open to the graduates of schools past and present, who in my opinion have a greater right to consideration in these times, than the potential pensioner who has reached 65 years and must wait five years more to become eligible for retirement.

—Joseph F. Murphy

Wakefield, Mass.

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Answers Congressman

To the Editor: You are welcome to publish the enclosed letter to Mr. Melvin J. Maas, Representative from 4th District, Minnesota:

As state president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Minnesota, I received your communication under date of April 8th, together with the enclosure containing your speech before the House of Representatives, 74th Congress, Second Session, Thursday, April 2, 1936, entitled "Evils of the Spoils Systems of Patronage" reference Bill H.R. 12098.

I belong to, and am a firm believer in the National Union for Social Justice and the sixteen principles of that Union for the guidance of those who take seriously the subject of legislation. I personally feel that with honest, sincere study of those principles and adherence to them by Congressmen whose duty it is to represent the people of their district, the evils of patronage would be taken care of.

Since you have asked my opinion, as a leader of women of Irish birth and extraction, if I were to speak as I should for that race of people, I would tell you that the sixteen principles of Social Justice would be accepted by them without a dissenting vote.

Selfishness is the cause of all the ills of our present day and of course the patronage system belongs to that family of thought. I would suggest that Congressmen get down to the duty before them, to take their leadership of their people to heart and to bend every effort in seeing to it that the responsibility of placing the coinage of money where it belongs—under the control of the government—is shouldered.

—Mrs. Frank McConville

Minneapolis, Minn.

Follow the Leader

To the Editor: Since its first appearance on the streets of America, I have been reading your paper SOCIAL JUSTICE. I know that every sensible person who reads this paper, which I think is one of the few FREE presses, will digest its contents. Every person of common sense who has ever heard one of Father Coughlin's addresses over the radio, knows that Father Coughlin represents honesty and truthfulness, in every respect. America has been in need of a leader and now it has one in the person of Father Coughlin. America, follow your leader!

Asbury Park, N. J. —Mary Clark

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Money Book Praised

To the Editor: This letter is to thank you for the attractive and informative book, "Money: Questions and Answers." The simplicity and force, conciseness and clearness with which a technical and ordinarily confusing subject is here treated, proves the great energy, time, research, and meticulous thought given to this splendid work. It is a great pleasure to read this text.

It is said that knowledge is power, so here is power in knowledge for the asking. Every person interested in Social Justice should read and study this excellent book; for, just in that ratio as individuals are qualified and fortified with correct, scientific, fundamental knowledge of money, so shall their power increase in the same proportion against a dishonest money system.

The truth will make you free. Take for instance questions 28 and 29 on page 86, two very unassuming statements, yet in these two answers hinges the whole diabolical mess of the AAA legislation, or prosperity through scarcity. Again, if any false notions have been formed that this administration has severed ties with the money powers, discussions on pages 179, 180 and 181 will soon clear such erroneous ideas. "Money: Questions and Answers" should not only be read and studied, but its most salient points should be memorized.

—Ada Mary Goetz

Lawrenceville, Illinois.

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Purchasing Power Need

To the Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE: Why talk about 1940 as the day of salvation? If this lack of purchasing power persists until 1940 there will not be, unless I miss my guess, any Americans left to hold an election.

You are for democracy. Democracy means the will of the people; why not try them out through your paper about purchasing power?

Everyone who knows anything about monetary science knows that the transaction tax, however innocently and honestly conceived by Dr. Townsend, could not work as long as all money enters the system as debt; for one dollar of borrowed money will pay only one dollar's worth of debt—no matter how many times it "turns over"—and not even that since every borrowed dollar has a debt tag attached to it.

But Dr. Townsend was entirely right in believing that American citizens would vote en masse for purchasing power sufficient to claim the wealth that we all knew we are capable of producing.

Bronxville, N. Y. —E. T. Bates

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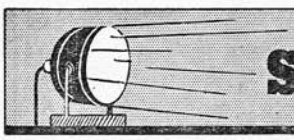
An "Eye Opener"

To the Editor: SOCIAL JUSTICE is the greatest eye-opener the American people ever had. It is free from advertising and does not debauch its columns with ads from promoters of remedies, cure-alls and tricky schemes. Father Coughlin has the courage to fight for the things he thinks are right and to attack the things he thinks are wrong. More power to you and your paper. It will do a lot of good, regardless of parties.

Dayton, Ohio. —G. J.



SEARCHLIGHT on the

Minority Controls and Profits

IN THE May 1st issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE we analyzed the implications of Prof. Haney's statement: "One must recognize that economic values are logically separate from ethics and politics." At the conclusion of that article (to which we refer our readers), we quoted the following statement from Prof. Haney's pen:

"The issues of Federal Reserve notes are completely controlled by the federal government. Each note reads as follows: 'The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand,' and is signed by Mr. Morgenthau as secretary of the treasury of the United States."

To show the mis-statements of facts contained in the above, it is necessary to point out a few fundamentals.

What Is the Constitution?

The Constitution of the United States is the written *Will of the People*. It delegates to those elected to represent the people specified powers. These powers are not to be transgressed or illicitly delegated to private groups. The following indicates the purposes of the Constitution of the United States:

"In our system, while sovereign powers are delegated (to) the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom, and for whom, all government exists and acts." (The Supreme Court of the United States in Yick Wo. vs. Hopkins, 118 U.S., 369-370.)

"All power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them." (Virginia Bill of Rights, Section 2.)

"The supreme power resides in the people, and they never part with it." (James Wilson in the Pennsylvania Ratifying Convention.)

Power to Coin Money

The powers delegated to Congress under the Constitution of the United States are clearly specified and definitely limited. One of the most important powers which the people surrendered, through their state governments, to the federal government, is the power to originate money, regulate the volume of money, and regulate the ratio at which legal tender in the United States may be exchanged for legal tender of other countries. Article I, Section 8, Part 5 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

To prohibit the usurpation of this power by any individual or private corporation, the Constitution gives Congress power not only to prohibit counterfeiting, but to punish counterfeiters. Article I, Section 8, Part 6 of the Constitution reads:

"To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States."

To correct Professor Haney on his often repeated erroneous statement that Congress has the right only to stamp coins, we call his attention to the following Supreme Court decisions:

"Congress has the constitutional power to make the Treasury Notes of the United States a legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in time of war." (Reported Legal Tender Cases, 110, U.S., 421.) The Court decided 8 to 1.

"Congress has the undoubted right to make currency lawful money for all purposes. Congress may make paper currency legal tender for all debts, present and future." (Legal Tender Cases, 110, U.S., 421.) This is the law today.

Who Exercises Sovereign Power?

Money is a basic requisite in any civilized organized society because all citizens must use money to exchange their goods or services for food, clothing, shelter, etc., for their own needs. In other words, money is a medium necessary to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.

The Framers of the Constitution realized that the power to originate the medium of exchange belonged to every citizen, but that it is a power which could not be successfully exercised by citizens individually. Therefore, the citizens, through their state governments, delegated it to the body intended to represent ALL of the citizens—the Congress of the United States.

The people, in ratifying the Constitution of the United States, agreed to accept the medium of exchange originated by Congress. They not only agreed to use that medium of exchange but they *mandated* Congress to provide the country with an adequate volume of it.

If we analyze the words "to coin money," we see that it means to place the seal or imprint of the sovereign power upon any substance; metal, paper, etc., and decree: *"this is money."*

The words "to regulate the value thereof" is a mandate to Congress to provide a sufficient volume of money to conduct all business within the nation at equitable price levels.

The Framers of the Constitution, being experienced men, understood that the *volume* of money in relation to the goods and services to be exchanged via the use of money, determined the value in exchange of each unit of money. Any reasonable person knows that as a nation grows in population and in scientific achievements which enable each producer to turn out more wealth (food, clothing, shelter, etc.), that nation must have an increasing volume of the medium of exchange. This truth is self-evident, yet, professors and other so-called economists are very assiduous in deceiving honest men on this simple fundamental.

Highest Prerogative

The prime prerogative of a nation is the power to originate the medium of exchange. Whenever that power is illicitly exercised by others than the elected representatives, those persons or corporations which exercise the sovereign power to create money, become the *de facto* government. Every other function or power is secondary to the power to create money. Why every other governmental power is secondary to it can readily be seen when one realizes that no economic activity, no cultural effort, or no spiritual aspiration can be pursued unless the individuals are able to exchange their goods and services with each other.

Excepting where crude barter is possible, we must use money. Therefore, whoever has the power to say when money may come into existence, take money out of existence, or control who may borrow money; has absolute power over every phase of life.

We often hear the term "Invisible Government" but many have not understood its meaning. The Invisible Government is the corporation or minority group who has usurped and exercises the sovereign power over money. When that power is exercised through unconstitutional delegation to a private group, *that private group is more powerful than the government.* Then, those elected to represent the people become the hirelings and puppets of the Invisible Government and engage themselves in *mis*-representation of the people.

There is no genuine representative government when those elected to represent the people do not exercise their supreme prerogative.

Who Controls Political Parties?

Whoever exercises the power to originate money and control who may borrow money, can control all political parties. They are able, as they have done in this country, to set up a super-government which dominates and controls those whom they *admit* to high elective or appointive offices.

Today it appears that practically every so-called representative of the people in both the House and the Senate, as well as in the executive department of the government, is responsible NOT to the people, but to the *de facto Invisible Government.* Therefore, appointments, even though made by the executive department and confirmed by the Senate, mean nothing as regards such appointees being responsible to the citizens, or committed to the advancement of the citizens' best interests. They are *not* so responsible, or can one honestly say they have been appointed by representatives of the people. The Invisible Government or super-government, is the minority group which now exercises the sovereign power over money, controls how much money shall exist, and who may have the use of it.

Local Banker Not Free Agent

While each local bank does create money and lend it to both private citizens and to the government, the Central Bank (misnamed "Federal" Reserve Bank) in each district can and does say when each local banker may create money as loans or when he must call loans and cancel money out of existence. This awful power exercised by the Central Banks through which local banks can be forced to expand or call loans and cancel money out of existence is the real weapon. Through it, not only local bankers, but every merchant and business man and, hence, every worker, have been made the victims of the machinations of the Central Banks.

"Our home town and city bankers are, with few exceptions, honest men. Through intrigue and manipulations of gold and government debts, they have become mere pawns in the world monetary confidence game. They and their predecessors inherited a *system* which, because it is, they believe always was. If they would look into the origin of the system, and examine its nature, originated sub-rosa and only through centuries of legislative trickery congealed into law, they would demand that the system be demystified, made non-collapsible, and honest in essence; for they would see that the near-by destiny of the system is *ruin for them* as well as for others." (From "Money Creators," by Gertrude M. Coogan.)

An Important Power

It is worth billions to those *who control the Central Banks* to determine when the American people may have an adequate volume of money; what rate of interest shall be charged for the use of privately created money; what corporations may have the use of money or may borrow what they need to conduct business; and last but not least, when the volume of money *must be cut down* and the wholesale confiscation of property result.

That power over the people's lives and properties is worth billions yearly. Those who now arbitrarily exercise that power readily share a few hundred millions of their loot with the controllers of political machines, subsidized universities, the banker-controlled press, and numerous subversive organizations whose real purpose is far from their publicized purpose.

Honest citizens do not realize that hundreds of organizations in this

MONEY CHANGERS

By Federal Reserve Notes

country are co-operating in a deliberate program of destruction. Many such organizations have high sounding titles and make plausible humanitarian appeals so that their real function and purposes are well concealed:

Those who guide the affairs of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks exercise more power than the Congress of the United States and every other legitimate governing agency put together. Often, those appointed to high offices possess very mediocre ability and will and *must do* as commanded by the international banking fraternity. So long as such a group has the present illicit power to originate money, control the volume of money in existence, and determine who shall borrow, they are above the laws of any country. The illicit profits reaped from unearned interest, confiscation of businesses, and corrupt political practices reach staggering sums—sums beyond the comprehension of men who engage in legitimate work or enterprise to earn their livelihood.

Who Really Controls?

Prof. Haney naively says:

"A man in Albany challenges my statement that the Federal Reserve Banks are controlled by the government. Here are the facts: The President of each Federal Reserve Bank is selected, subject to approval by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (this board is appointed by Mr. Roosevelt). A number of the directors of each Federal Reserve Bank (Class C directors) are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board.

"Accordingly, the executive committee of the several Federal Reserve Banks is controlled by the Board of Governors at Washington. Thus, the personnel of the Reserve Banks are largely controlled by a Federal Government Board which is selected by Mr. Roosevelt."

Imagine a child being asked to choose between an absolute stranger and an indulgent mother. The child will naturally choose his mother. How could the President of the United States or the Senate appoint others than those who will see eye to eye and will perpetuate the present dishonest system when those who have been the beneficiaries, have been responsible for their being placed in power.

Intelligent individuals know that many years have elapsed since an incumbent of the White House has effectively challenged the illicit money power. The money power certainly must have willed that the President, with only the consent of the Senate, appoint the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, as this move has further entrenched and centralized the dangerous and illicit power.

Local Bankers Helpless

Prior to passage of the Banking Act of 1935, each local bank had a voice in selecting the chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank. In other words, the chairmen of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks were put into power by the local bankers. This was a far less dangerous arrangement than the one which has replaced it. Virtually all control has been taken away from the local bankers and from the local districts. Local bankers are today *without* power to control policies. They can be forced to withhold loans from honest and efficient business men merely because the voice of the international bankers (the super government) says *NO*.

The vicious principles in the Banking Act of 1935, a part of the Roosevelt MUST legislation, and wholeheartedly accepted by present members of both the House and the Senate, were aptly described in the following testimony (Hearings on H. R. 5357) of Mr. Robert H. Hemphill, formerly Credit Manager of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank:

"You are creating a mechanism, exactly the mechanism that they (international bankers) have tried to put into operation in this country since the Declaration of Independence. It has no brakes on it anywhere. It just simply creates the mechanism and the power and puts it in these men's hands and says, do what you darn please with it and with this Nation. There are no safety devices; there are no mandates from this Congress, which has the power to say, under the Constitution what they shall do with the volume and value of our money, which controls our destiny. . . . . But you have created the machinery, gentlemen, by which selfish interests could take hold of this central organization and in a very short time own what little of the country they do not already own."

Who Profits by Notes?

Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, the well-paid chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Board, who, at the behest of Secretary Morgenthau glorified the Banking Act of 1935 in his testimony at the Hearings before Committee on Banking and Currency House of Representatives, said:

"The Federal Reserve Bank holds certain assets, and against these assets it has its liabilities, principally the *liabilities* to the public in the form of *notes* and deposits. There is one reservoir of assets and there are two kinds of claims against it. The present law provides that you take that reservoir of assets and pick certain ones out that are made eligible for that specific purpose by law, and put them in another box and call it collateral for *Federal Reserve notes*, and leave the rest as security against the deposits. All this bill proposes to do is to do away with that separate box and call the entire box of assets security against all of the liabilities."

Reader, note that Dr. Goldenweiser said the Federal Reserve Bank has liabilities to the public "in the form of *notes* and deposits." *Notes here refers to Federal Reserve Notes.* The Doctor admits that the Federal Reserve Notes ($5 and $10 bills) in the pockets of the people are liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks. Since the Federal Reserve Notes are *liabilities* of the Federal Reserve Banks, it is evident that they *have been issued* by the Federal Reserve Banks, are instrumentalities of the Federal Reserve Banks, are earning profits for the Federal Reserve Banks, and are completely controlled by them. If they were not solely their instrumentalities do you think Federal Reserve Notes would be *acknowledged liabilities* of the Federal Reserve Banks?

Because the United States Congress has delegated its supreme prerogative to a private corporation, the government has nothing to say about how many Federal Reserve Notes shall exist, when they shall be brought into existence, and collects *none* of the unearned interest derived from the issuance of Federal Reserve Notes. The Federal government does not, or never has, received any share in the enormous illicit profits derived by the Federal Reserve Banks from unearned interest on the money they create to lend to private member banks, the United States government and private individuals.

Treasury Only Engraves

The United States government does maintain a Bureau of Engraving at public expense. A department of the Treasury owns the machines used to engrave $5 and $10 bills (Federal Reserve Notes). Federal Reserve Notes are released to the Federal Reserve Banks in exchange for government bonds, bankers' acceptances, business men's notes, etc., to the full face value of the collateral tendered. These bonds and notes are held as the property of the Federal Reserve Bank which has received the Federal Reserve Notes.

Let it be repeated—the banks manufacture credit money with which to acquire government bonds, business men's notes, bankers' acceptances, etc. After so acquiring these various types of collateral they use them to obtain Federal Reserve Notes. The Federal Reserve Banks pay *no* interest for Federal Reserve Notes, but they collect interest on all bonds and notes pledged as collateral. Can honest men justify this dishonest method of originating the currency which the people need?

Federal Reserve Banks do condescend to reimburse the Treasury department for the actual mechanical cost of the paper and the engraving process. This is additional positive evidence that Federal Reserve Notes are not the instrumentalities of the United States government. If they were, the Federal Reserve bankers, the owners of a private corporation, would not be paying the United States Treasury an engraving bill. However, the engraving costs are insignificant when compared to the illicit revenue earned on every dollar of Federal Reserve Notes in the pockets of the people.

Prof. Haney says: "*The issues of Federal Reserve Notes are completely controlled by the federal government.*"

Any member bank (local bank) that has any kind of "*sound*" assets may obtain Federal Reserve Notes. Local banks are privately owned. How can Prof. Haney say: "Federal Reserve Notes are completely controlled by the Federal government"? The Federal government has absolutely nothing whatever to do or say about the *volume* of Federal Reserve Notes in existence.

Prof. Haney continues: "Each note reads as follows: '*The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand*' and is signed by Mr. Morgenthau as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States."

What does the United States of America promise to pay to the bearer on demand? Is this Federal Reserve Note not a $10 bill? Is it not money? Is it not legal tender? Is it not lawful money? It is what we are forced to use as money and today it is legal tender, but it is not LAWFUL money!

This is further admission that the Federal Reserve Banks have usurped a power that is not rightfully theirs, by constitutional or moral law. The Federal Reserve bankers and their astute lawyers know that they could be very readily "tripped up" if they dared say *Federal Reserve Notes ARE lawful money.*

In a subsequent issue we will explain what is *lawful* money in this country and show the infinitesimal amount of lawful money that does exist. Meanwhile, we invite Professor Haney to explain to the American people just what is *LAWFUL MONEY* and how much of it exists.

Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

Politician Enemy of Justice

IF THE political history of the years has taught us anything it is that our allegiance must be to principles and not to scheming, self-seeking politicians.

Our nation has long been dedicated to a democratic form of government. Forgetting that eternal vigilance is the hand-maiden of liberty, we have permitted our so-called representatives of the people to betray their constituents and become representatives of the plutocrats—the international bankers.

Our foreparents were well acquainted with this gentry. When they fled Europe with its bigotry, its aristocracy of wealth, its militaristic imperialism and its philosophy that might is right, they well knew what they were doing when they established this nation with its rule by the people and with its determination to avoid foreign entanglements and foreign philosophies, with the hope of placing in the hands of our duly elected representatives the full financial control of American life and progress.

Unfortunately, we the offspring of those farsighted pioneers lost sight of the fact that unconscionable lying politicians might be willing to sell their birthright of a nation's liberty for thirty pieces of silver!

Behind the smoke of the political sham battle waged by Democrat and Republican, there has been practiced a brigandage which laid low the farming class, which deprived our city laborers of a just, honest, annual wage. With the assistance of corrupt journalists, primarily concerned with their advertising profits and with building the dictatorship of high finance, there was built up a barricade behind which were practiced the operations of the private coiners and controllers of our sovereign money.

Unfair agricultural laws, unjust industrial practices and unsound and un-American financial policies would not and could not have been written upon our statute books unless the Representatives whom we elected had voted for those abominations.

Who dares defend the proposition that the American people as such desire to grant the right to a group of international bankers to create money without working for it?

Who will dare to contend that 100 per cent of the laborers of this nation are content to receive less than a living wage while the stockholders of industry are amply paid, even when factories are closed, for their capital investment in steel, in textiles, in motor cars or in any other fields?

What journalist or myopic Member of Congress will maintain that farmers are happy with their present lot of being forced to produce for less than a profit?

The present distress in America—call it depression or what you will—is not the choice of the American people. It is the result of the American people having been misrepresented in the halls of Congress by the servants of the money-changers.

* * * * *

From the days of Charlemagne to those of the Little Flower of Lisieux, the pages of France shone bright with the history of Christian civilization. A brief week ago this eldest daughter of the Church overwhelmingly voted for Socialists and Communists. By their ballots the French disclaimed belief in the private ownership of property and admitted nationalization of industry.

From 1917, when the red revolution raised its standard in Moscow, until this present day, we have witnessed Russia, Spain, Portugal, Mexico—all Christian countries—turn from the path of rectitude and march down the highway of destruction. You behold Germany and Italy sacrificing their democratic rights, and then ask yourselves: "What has given power to this wave of radicalism that is sweeping the world?" Communists are not born. Communism and Extreme Socialism are nothing more than the offspring of so-called modern capitalism which has forced men of puny understanding into the ranks of destructionism.

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If a "political machine" picks your candidate for Congress, you may be sure that sooner or later he will in the ordinary course of circumstances become the money changers' servant. He is subservient to "the organization" and is under obligation to it. Are you going to let a political machine pick your candidate, or are you voters going to do the job yourselves?

If you want to drive the money changers' servants out of congress, and keep them out, you must nominate at your primary elections men who are pledged to refuse the service of the money changers.

It is, therefore, of the most vital importance that you select at your primary men who are steadfast enough, with moral stamina enough to resist all the blandishments of influence and privilege. The endorsees of the National Union for Social Justice are pledged to spurn the money changers' service. They are pledged to fight for you, to work for the enactment into law of the principles of Social Justice.

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